

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

Table with 2 columns: North and South, listing train schedules for Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

Table with 2 columns: North and South, listing train schedules for Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CINCINNATI.

Table with 2 columns: North and South, listing train schedules for Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Cincinnati.

GOING EAST.

Table with 2 columns: North and South, listing train schedules for Going East.

GOING WEST.

Table with 2 columns: North and South, listing train schedules for Going West.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Table with 2 columns: North and South, listing train schedules for Cleveland, Akron & Columbus.

MASSILLON, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

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STORM STILL CONTINUES.

NO LIVES REPORTED LOST AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Sea Isle City in Bad Shape and Fifteen Houses, Including Two or Three Hotels, Washed Away—The Destruction at Ocean City Very Great—Pilots Carried Away from New York—Loss of Many Vessels at Lewes, Del.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Superintendent Dayton, of the West Jersey railroad, says that when railroad and telegraph communication with Atlantic City were re-established Wednesday afternoon, it was found that no serious damage to property had been done by the storm, and that no lives had been lost. The fire, of which rumors had got about, proves to have consumed only half a dozen shanties of small value at the southern end of the island. The boardwalk, with the booths, pavilions and places of amusement located thereon, were destroyed by the waves. The Shelburne hotel, which is the most exposed of all the hotels, was but slightly damaged.

There is now but one serious washout on the Camden and Atlantic road between Pleasantville and Atlantic City and Superintendent Dayton expects this to be repaired in a few hours, so that trains will be run into Atlantic City to-day.

An attempt to run a steamer from Somers Point to Atlantic City had to be abandoned on account of the storm. Postmaster Chester, of Sea Isle City, reached the mainland and reported that place in very bad shape. The sea wall has been destroyed and fifteen houses washed away, including the Newland, Star and Shakespeare hotels. The Excursion house and Surf house may be destroyed. The Continental, the largest hotel there, is safe. No lives have been lost.

Great Destruction at Ocean City.

SALISBURY, Md., Sept. 12.—The destruction wrought by the storm at Ocean City is great. All the porch columns at the hotels and cottages were washed away, the doors and windows broken and furniture is floating about the beach. The seas were breaking to the second-story of the Atlantic hotel and Congress hall, and waves ran six feet deep through the hotels. The furniture is floating in the rooms. A train was sent to rescue the dwellers on the beach. The work was done by a large number of men joining hands and wading through water waist deep. They brought the women to the cars, one by one, seated on their joined hands.

Pilots Carried Out to Sea.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Nine pilots were carried out Wednesday on steamers, which they were guiding from port. They could not find pilot boats outside to bring them back. Some will have to take involuntary trips to Europe, others to southern ports. By law they are entitled to receive \$25 per week and first-class board during their enforced absence from port.

Ashtore at Lewes.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 12.—A ship supposed to be the William R. Grace, from Havre for Philadelphia, is ashore on the point of the cape. Her masts are cut away, and it is impossible for a boat to reach her.

List of Vessels Wrecked.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 12.—The storm still continues. The following are names of the wrecked vessels: Schooners A. & E. Hooper, Addie E. Bacon, of Philadelphia, with coal; Emory R. J. D. Robinson, Majors Wm. H. Tatum and Nettie Chapman, brigs, Richard Green, with logwood; ship, Wm. R. Grace, for Philadelphia, ashore at Cape with masts gone, and sea breaking over her; British bark, Thomas Keiffer and Danish bark, Atlanta, supposed to be ashore at point of cape. Pilot boat, Thomas E. Bayard, dragged her anchors and came ashore this morning with keel gone. The crew of eleven men are safe. Schooner J. & L. Bryan, Capt. D. L. Risley, coal from Philadelphia went to pieces on Fourteen Foot bank last night. The crew came ashore on pieces of wreck, but four others of the crew are undoubtedly lost. One man on the raft died and was thrown overboard. Lewes life station is partly washed away, and the fog bell on the breakwater was washed ashore at Lewes.

Wires Down.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 12.—The highway bridge over the creek at Chesapeake was swept away during Tuesday night's storm. This bridge cost \$6,000. A railroad washout near Perth Amboy is reported and much damage has been done in this and adjoining counties. Wires are down and details cannot yet be obtained.

The Position of the Storm.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—There has been no change in the position of the storm on the Atlantic coast since morning. The barometer's pressure has remained nearly constant. The center of the storm is near Cape Henry, where it has been since Tuesday morning. The lowest barometer is 29.80 inches with a velocity of thirty-six miles from the northwest at Norfolk. The wind on the New Jersey coast is from the north and continue from the northeast on the New England coast. The current velocity at Black Island is forty-eight miles, the maximum velocity during the day was fifty-two miles.

11 Lives Thought to be Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Late dispatches state that the storm was the most furious known to the oldest inhabitant. The beach from Rehoboth to Lewes is strewn with wreck. It is thought at least fifty lives were lost in Delaware Bay. Men were seen clinging to the rigging of the still sinking vessels frantically yelling for help. The life-saving crews were powerless to render assistance, owing to the fury of the gale. It was a terrible sight to witness. Their bodies were washed ashore and were buried in the sand along the water. The loss to vessel property at the Breakwater will reach, it is thought, \$5,000,000.

At Laurel, the storm has continued with unabated violence, but beyond demolishing a few out-buildings and fences and the uprooting of some trees, there has been no damage in this immediate vicinity. Further up the country peach orchards have been ruined, some having scarcely a tree left standing.

A dispatch to the Record from Lewes says: The loss of life in Delaware Bay by the storm has been almost a heavy as during the great blizzard of March, 1888.

Damage Along the Chesapeake.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The terrible gale which raged for twenty-four hours resulted in considerable damage along the Chesapeake. Reports are very meager. Shipping at this port is practically paralyzed, there being only three arrivals yesterday. The steamer D. H. Miller, from Boston, reports that a schooner was seen ashore on Point Lookout. The schooner Jennie Liffitt, from the Kennebec river, was blown aground on Monday and is still there.

BEAVER'S REPLY.

The Governor Did not Promise to Return the Money Loaned by the Pittsburgh Committee.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—About two weeks ago Mr. McCrery, one of the members of the relief committee, wrote to Governor Beaver, requesting that gentleman to return the \$125,000 loaned to him to carry on the work at Johnstown. A reply was received from the governor early this week, but as yet has not been made public. One of the Pittsburgh committee has read the letter, however, and says: "It is a long letter and reviews the work done at Johnstown from the beginning. It is very voluminous, but the whole gist of the letter is that the governor disclaims any knowledge of any agreement to refund the \$125,000, and says he never promised to do so. There is not the slightest probability of the money coming back into our fund, and even if it did it would eventually go back to the general fund. As far as I can see the only object in stirring up this trouble is to vindicate Mr. McCrery in the eyes of the public and to show the donors to the fund that it was properly expended and that their interests have been protected. "There will be a meeting of the committee early next week to wind up its affairs and arrange to turn the balance on hand over to the general fund. A balance will be kept in our fund for some time yet to meet possible needs. I do not think any action will be taken either in regard to the \$125,000 or the governor's letter."

Glass Packers Out.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—All the packers in the flint glass houses of the Ohio valley, with two or three exceptions, have gone on a strike for an advance in wages. The men have hitherto been satisfied with \$1.50 and \$1.75 per day. They do not get paid by the piece, but by the week. The Pittsburg scale, however, calls for \$2 per day if the men get paid weekly, and if they get paid by the piece they can even make more than that. This is the point raised by the packers in the Ohio valley. They want to be paid according to the Pittsburg scale, \$2 per day, or else do piece work. So far the majority of the firms in Wheeling and Martin's Ferry have objected to accede to the demands of the men, and they have, in consequence, gone on a strike. They have notified the Pittsburg assemblies of their action, and Local Assembly 1653, flint glass packers, have already collected a handsome donation of money and sent it to the strikers. One of the factories in Bellairs has granted the demand and signed the Pittsburg scale.

A Great Cave-In.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 12.—The big cave-in at No. 5 colliery, Poke Hollow, is worse than was at first reported. The disaster is the greatest that has occurred in the coal regions for years. In some places the earth has gone down over twenty feet. The loss to the mine owners will exceed \$100,000. Luckily there were no dwellings on the tract. The cave-in affects about thirty acres of mining property belonging to the Delaware and Hudson company. About 1,500 men and boys will be thrown out of work, as it will take many months to put the mines in mining condition. Twenty-five men were at work in the mine when the crash came, but all of them managed to escape in safety. The bottom has fallen out of a number of cellars in the neighborhood, and a farm house nearby has partially toppled over.

A Slick Scheme Detected.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—Frank Johnson, a conductor on the New York Central railroad, and Edward L. Badgley, one of the gamblers at the depot, were arrested by detectives here last night. The complaint is W. R. Gillette, auditor of the road. The officers claim to have obtained evidence that Johnson would take up tickets on the train and not punch them, and when he arrived in Buffalo would hand them to Gatekeeper Badgley, who disposed of them at scalpers' offices. Just what the extent of their operations is cannot be ascertained, but it was decided to arrest both. Both men were arraigned in police court and admitted to bail to appear for further examination.

Wilson Sherman Arrested.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—Wilson H. Sherman, of grain shortage fame, is said to have grown tired of his exile in Canada, and is willing to return here and surrender to the authorities. He is wanted on charges of forgery. He is said to be in hiding near Hamilton, Ont. The assistant district attorney went to Canada Tuesday, and it is said his trip is connected with Sherman's return.

LATER.

Sherman was arrested at Toronto yesterday afternoon. The prisoner was remanded till the 19th inst., and will be tried then by Judge McDougall in his chambers at Toronto.

THE DAY AT GETTYSBURG.

FROM 20,000 TO 30,000 OLD SOLDIERS ON THE HISTORIC GROUND.

Rain Greatly Interferes With the Day's Programme—Governor Beaver Reviews the Troops—Many Old Soldiers Meet for the First Time Since the War—Dedication of the New Pennsylvania College Building.

GETTYSBURG, Sept. 11.—The 10,000 veterans and visitors here Tuesday night were augmented Wednesday by 10,000 more crowding the town to an unbelieved extent. The court house and rink were thrown open to the strangers, and many of the churches will be used. At noon a disagreeable rain set in from the northeast, which bids fair to spoil today's exercises. The day is occupied with the formal dedication of fifty monuments scattered all over the battlefield. Marching columns with bands and drum corps are moving in all directions. In the morning the Twelfth regiment, N. G. P., was inspected at their camp, near the Springs hotel, Governor Beaver being present. Among the late arrivals are Gen. Sickles, Carr and Major Richardson, of the New York Monument committee. Twelve thousand veterans of Pennsylvania have been given transportation here, and fully 10,000 are present. The new Pennsylvania college building was dedicated in the afternoon, Attorney General, M. S. Kirkpatrick being the orator.

In the afternoon rain began falling and many of the regimental associations adjourned to the court house and held their exercises there. The battlefield commission held a meeting and approved the designs for the monuments of the Fifty-seventh and Ninety-sixth regiments.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the monument to honor the valor of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment, of Pennsylvania, was duly dedicated. The survivors of the One Hundred and Fifteenth accompanied the Pittsburg veterans to the spot, an eminence near the historical railroad cut where the first corps of the Union army held the rebels in check until General Reynolds reached the field. After a prayer, Captain J. C. Johnson, of company K, made a ringing address.

"It is right at West Point," he said, "that the change of front during the engagement made by the One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment on July 1, 1863, was so difficult that never has the bravery of men been tested so severely since the battle of Waterloo."

Not far from the One Hundred and Forty-ninth's stone, the statue of a soldier sitting on a log, stands the monument of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth, among whom were many present Pittsburgers. Gen. T. F. McCoy, of Lewistown, Pa., made a stirring address. This regiment's membership of 300 was reduced in this battle by 131.

Governor Beaver and Gen. Hastings took a drive over the field shortly after the inspection of the Twelfth regiment. P. N. G. All the monuments had been dedicated by this time. A feature of the survivors of each regiment grouped in front of its monument. The enterprising photographers were on hand in great numbers and equipped with horses and wagons dashed around the entire field at breakneck speed. They will probably find their ventures profitable, for the veterans, who are probably reunited on such an occasion for the last time in their natural lives, find much more than ordinary interest clustering about the incident.

At 3 o'clock Battery B. (Cooper's) First artillery, Pennsylvania reserves, dedicated its monument to East Cemetery Hill. This battery was organized in Lawrence county, April 26, 1861, and mustered on June 16, 1865. It was the only battery in the reserve corps from Western Pennsylvania.

Its commanders were Henry T. Dandorth, James H. Cooper and William McClelland. It served with the Army of the Potomac during its entire term. It was the only part of the reserves that served continuously under Gen. Reynolds until his death, and participated in twenty-seven general engagements. Its loss during the war was greater than that of any other Union battery in service. It expended 11,200 rounds of ammunition, equal to five tons. It occupied two different positions the first day at Gettysburg.

Should the storm continue it will necessitate the abandonment of the immense parade to day, and the exercises will take place in the rink. The crowd of strangers in town is immense, probably 25,000, and 5,000 more are expected.

Governor Beaver held a reception at the Springs hotel last night. The reception was followed by a ball, at which all of the officers were in full dress. The scene was a very brilliant one.

Statehood Convention.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 11.—The statehood convention today endorsed the Federal constitution. Propositions were presented fixing salaries for state officers, providing that all fees shall be turned into the treasury, and making the expenditure of money to secure preferment a felony. The plank disfranchising women was reported unfavorably. Two-thirds of the delegates favor universal female suffrage. The lower house of the legislature is to have thirty-one members.

HIS LIFE WORK ENDED.

Death of S. S. Cox, After An Eventful Career as Editor and Statesman.

New York, Sept. 10.—Hon. Samuel Sullivan Cox died at 8:27 o'clock this evening. About 8 p.m. Mrs. Cox telegraphed Dr. Sowers of Washington, that Mr. Cox was fading rapidly and was not expected to survive the night. Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Hardenburg, sister of Mr. Cox, and Mr. N. J. Kearney, a close friend of the statesman, were present when Mr. Cox died. There were also a number of intimate friends down stairs waiting for news from the sick chamber. A large number of telegrams from public people among the most prominent in the country were received during the evening.

Mr. Cox was conscious up to half an hour before his death. He then failed to recognize those around him. He had not spoken at any length since 11 o'clock in the morning, when he talked rather incoherently about the new states and of what he expected to do when he re-entered congress next year. He fondly but feebly caressed his wife's arm with his hand just before losing consciousness. The cause of death is given as peritonitis. The place of burial has not yet been decided upon.

His Brilliant Career.

Samuel Sullivan Cox was born at Zanesville, O., Sept. 30, 1824; attended Ohio university, Athens, but graduated at Brown university, Providence, in the class of 1846; studied and practiced law; was owner and editor of the Columbus (O.) Statesman in 1853 and 1854; was appointed secretary of legation to Peru in 1855; was a delegate to the Chicago and the New York Democratic national conventions of 1864 and 1868; is the author of several works, and a constant contributor to the press and periodicals; was elected from the Columbus (O.) district to the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth congresses; removed to New York City on the 4th of March, 1865; was elected to the Forty-first congress, was re-elected to the Forty-second congress and was the candidate of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans for representative-at-large in the Forty-third congress, and defeated by Lyman Tremain, though running several thousand ahead of the rest of his ticket. He was subsequently re-elected to the Forty-third congress, (to succeed James Brooks, deceased); was re-elected to the Forty-fourth congress; was appointed speaker pro tem. of the house June 7, 1876, and was elected speaker pro tem. June 10, 1876, serving until he vacated the office, June 24, 1876; was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses as a Democrat; resigned to accept the position of minister to Turkey; returned to New York, having resigned his position as minister to Turkey; was elected to the Forty-ninth congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Joseph Pulitzer, and was re-elected to the Fiftieth congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,754 votes against 8,259 votes for Wagner, Republican.

Money Paid Out for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The following statement bearing upon disbursements by the pension office during July and August for the past two years was given out at the pension office Tuesday: "The amount advanced to pension agents during July and August, 1888, was \$21,800,000 and the amount disbursed by agents during these months was \$1,870,577. The amount advanced during July and August, 1889, was \$21,700,000, and the amount disbursed during July and August last was \$1,486,205. More than half of the disbursements during July and August, 1889, were in payment of cases allowed during the past fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and were not paid on account of a deficiency in the appropriation for that year, making it therefore necessary to pay these claims out of the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. This accounts in every particular for the apparent increase in the payment of pensions during July and August, 1889."

Pennsylvania Miners on a Strike.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 11.—A special to The Era from Pennsylvania, Pa., says: Fifteen hundred miners are out on a strike at the Watson and Adrian mines for an increase in wages. Yesterday the company brought 300 men from Buffalo, Rochester and Bradford. After arriving the men refused to go to work, believing the miners justified in their stand if they have taken. Most of the men returned to their various homes. The company claim to have 400 negro miners on the way here from their mines in West Virginia. Everything is quiet, but trouble is expected.

At 8 o'clock last night a crowd of Italians stopped at the residence of John W. Brown and asked for a drink of water. An altercation arose, when Brown fired two shots into the crowd, one bullet hitting Joseph Jacota in the right eye, killing him instantly. Brown guarded his residence all night and gave himself up to the authorities. The Italians are much exercised over the shooting.

A Place for Tanner.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Under the caption: "A Place for Tanner," a morning paper says: "A compromise in the 'Tanner' case has been suggested, and the suggestion is attributed to ex-Congressman Charles Foster, who is now in the city. The gentleman, however, denies that he has anything to do with the matter of solving the problem that is giving the president so much concern. The compromise proposition is that Gen. Rosencrans be removed from the position of registrar of the treasury and Commissioner of the land office, and that Mr. Tanner be transferred to that place. Then Gen. Brown, the ex-representative from Ohio, who was a prominent candidate originally for the place, could be appointed to the head of the pension bureau."

July Seated in the Box Case.

New York, Sept. 10.—The trial of Henry S. Ives for fraudulently issuing a certain number of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad stock certificates, was begun yesterday before Recorder Smyth in Part II. General Sessions. The court was crowded with spectators. A panel of 100 jurymen had been summoned from which to select twelve men to hear the case. A number of them were examined, and at 3:30 a full jury was obtained, and court adjourned until 11 o'clock today.

ANOTHER LONDON HORROR.

VICTIM NO. 9 FOUND IN THE WHITE-CHAPEL DISTRICT.

Like All the Other Victims the Last One Was an Abandoned Woman—The Head and Legs Cut Off and Carried Away and the Stomach Ripped Open—As Usual the Police Haven't the Slightest Clue.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—At 5:30 o'clock Tuesday morning a policeman found the body of an abandoned woman lying in a corner of a railway arch spanning Cable street, in Whitechapel. Examination of the body showed that the head and legs had been cut off and carried away, and the stomach ripped open, leaving the bowels lying upon the ground. The police authorities immediately placed a cordon of officers around the spot, but no arrests were made. A policeman passed the place where the body was found every fifteen minutes, throughout the night and saw nothing to arouse his suspicions. Physicians who examined the body believe that the murder occupied nearly an hour, and it is surmised that the murderer carried the head and legs away in a bag. The murder is the most horrible of the whole Whitechapel series. The dissection of the body showed that the perpetrator possessed considerable surgical skill. The murdered woman was about 30 years of age, and was evidently addicted to excessive use of spirituous liquors. Her clothing was shabby. As yet she has not been identified.

No Indication of a Struggle.

The murder has created tremendous excitement, and a large crowd of agitated humanity surrounds the morgue, whither the body was taken. Further examination reveals the fact that there was no blood on the ground where the body was found, nor was there any indication of a struggle. This confirms the general belief that the woman was murdered in a house and her body taken to the spot where it was discovered. The trunk was nude and a torn and bloody chemise was lying near it. Experts are of the opinion that the woman was killed two days ago. Three sailors were, subsequent to the discovery of the body, found sleeping in the adjoining arch. They were arrested, but convinced the police that they had neither seen nor heard of the murdered body lying near them, and were discharged.

Not the Work of the "Ripper."

Although the murder discovered is generally spoken of as the work of the mysterious "Jack the Ripper," a close examination of all the facts leads to the conclusion that this murder is not on the "Ripper." The police and the medical men familiar with the details of the recent London horrors of this class say that this last murder must be classed with those known as the "embankment" murders, of which there have now been four in all, including the one in which the headless body of the victim was recently discovered in Chelsea, and of which the head has never been found. Although there is a general resemblance between the horrible work of the two murderers, both taking special pains to mutilate their victims, and to carry off portions of the bodies, each carried off a different portion. Besides this, there are other evidences of difference in expertness in the surgical work involved in all the mutilations, the "embankment" murderer being by far the most skillful of the two. For some time it was doubted whether all these horrors were the work of one or of two persons, but this last murder convinces the medical men that there are two entirely distinct sets of murders and two different men responsible for them. It is believed that in the present instance the body was purposely brought to the Whitechapel district to throw the police of the scent by inducing the belief that the body was that of another victim of "Jack the Ripper."

No Compromise Accepted.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The second compromise submitted to the strikers for their consideration has met the fate of the first and has been rejected. This was a proposal made by Cardinal Manning on his own initiative, and one which had not received the approval of the other mediators, nor of the dock directors. It provided for the immediate resumption of work by the strikers and the concession of the increased pay demanded to date from Nov. 1. Mr. Burns told Cardinal Manning last night that the temper of the men was such that it would be futile to urge the November compromise.

Subscriptions for the benefit of the strikers continue to flow in and the result is that many of the dock laborers are faring better in idleness than they every did while working, and though this is only true of the moment, these of the men, the fact has a potent influence in postponing the day of settlement.

Fidly Reproaching Bards.

Some of the newspapers mildly reproach Burns, the strike leader, for his trade against American workmen and generally point out to him that in all great strikes which have taken place in America within the past years if the English trades unions contributed any hearty sympathy to their consins across the water it was all they did contribute. A hint has never been so universal as a matter of exchange as sympathy between organized industry in England and America, and it is hardly fair for Mr. Burns to after the accepted currency without some notice before-hand. As a matter of fact, under similar circumstances, England has never sent a penny to American strikers.

Not an Earthquake After All.

KUWAIT, Wks., Sept. 11.—It turns out that the rumbling and grinding noise, which started at 4:00 o'clock employees in the immense pulp and paper mill of Vammertok & Co., at Florence, Saturday last, was not caused by an earthquake. The disturbance was caused by the rush of water into a crevice in a rock, upon which the foundation of the mill stood, and the force of the water was so strong as to move the foundation. The idea of an earthquake is absurd. However, the mill is so badly wrecked that it will have to be almost entirely rebuilt. The structure cost \$800,000.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINHOLD, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$500,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE.

JOHN L. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner, Office, 215 Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 9 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thrashing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturing and repairing quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY

Massillon Independent.

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The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

[FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1889]

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER,
of Hamilton.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ELBERT L. LAMSON,
of Ashtabula.

Judge Supreme Court,
F. J. BICKMAN,
of Cuyahoga.

Justice,
J. C. BROWN,
of Jefferson.

Chief Justice Court,
C. H. HESTER,
of Van Wert.

Attorney General,
D. K. WATSON,
of Franklin.

Board of Public Works,
W. M. HAIN,
of Richland.

School Commissioner,
JOHN HANCOCK,
of Ross.

District Ticket.

For State Senator,
CLEMENT RUSSELL.

The County Ticket.

For Representatives,
GEORGE W. WILHELM,
JOHNSTON ARMSTRONG.

For Sheriff,
OLIVER P. SHANAFELT.

For Clerk of Courts,
PHILIP P. BUSH.

For County Commissioner,
CHARLES F. LAIBLIN.

For Treasurer,
JOHN W. BARNABY.

For Auditor,
GEORGE R. GYGER.

For Inferior Director,
JOSEPH FOLK.

For Surveyor,
LORIN C. WISE.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

Of this contest. Whether or not the Republic-

an party has done for this state what it has done

for the purity of elections in this state; what it has

done for the ballot box; what it has done for municipal

government; what it has done in all those

great matters to which I have adverted, is to stand

or fall by the next election.

All will stand if the Republican party be continued

in power; all will fall if you put the Democratic party

in. For their platform and their candidate and all

his followers, all alike demand that the boards must

go; that this legislation must be undone; that this

step forward must be retraced. Are the people of

Ohio ready for this? Applause, and cries of "No!"

I know you are not. On the contrary, let us rally as

one man. Let us remember when we go to the bal-

lot box in November that we go there to register a

verdict in appreciation of General Harrison's Admi-

stration. (Applause.) That we go there to rebuke

the senatorial election of '84; that we go there to

vote that decent elections shall stand in Ohio;

that the gang of rascals and toughs, that

disgraced us, shall stay for another year where they

have been for the last three years. Give us that

verdict, and give it to us by an overwhelming major-

ity, such as will put an end to this thing for years

to come, and such as will be a credit to the State of

Ohio, and such as will electrify Republicanism

throughout the whole country, when on the night of

election they read the returns from Ohio. (Long

continued applause.)—Foraker at Xenia, Septem-

ber 1, 1889.

"Foraker boards" are the only

checks between a fair ballot and the

frauds that disgraced the state elec-

tions a few years ago.

THE INDEPENDENT will soon print

a chapter on Democratic harmony in

the west end of Stark county, that

will greatly interest all readers.

John Beatty has written another

card about Governor Foraker. Gen-

eral Beatty's cards are so frequent

as to have no more news value. The

General should cork himself, for he is

getting flat.

Speaking of a home-rule campaign,

that is just the sort the people of

this county want to see this fall.

They will probably decide there are

both Democrats and Republicans in

Stark county capable of representing

it in the general assembly without im-

porting an article of unknown qual-

ity, prepared to move out of the

county should defeat be his only re-

ward.

THE INDEPENDENT has been request-

ed to furnish the superintendent of

the census with an approximate an-

ual value of the manufactured

of the funds. The voters will all re-
member that the money was not
ready when wanted.

It is hoped and believed that no
Republican will so far forget him-
self as to disparage the war record of the
Democratic standard bearer, Mr.
Campbell, who was disabled early in
his career. Proud as Republicans
have a right to be over the boyish
patriotism that took Gov. Foraker
into the army, where he obeyed or-
ders and won promotion for gallant
action, they should not forget that
Mr. Campbell enlisted in as good
faith. It ill-becomes any one to be-
little the service of those who did all
they could.

Circulars from England have
reached this office, the heading of
one of which is, "Victoria C. Wood-
hull, candidate for the presidency of
the United States—1893." It does
not amount to much, except as a re-
minder that in years gone by Vic-
toria Woodhull and Tennessee Cla-
flin, now Lady Cock, lived here and
were known. Several years ago this
paper had occasion to revert to the
Massillon history of this extraordi-
nary family, who left a legacy in the
shape of furniture, which to this day
is the property of Mr. Thomas Rich-
mond, their former landlord, whose
bill they thus liquidated.

John L. Sullivan in all serious-
ness wants to go to Congress—as a
Democrat. Well, when the right
time comes, there will be good Demo-
crats and good Republicans in
sufficient numbers to protest with
their votes against the insult to the
House of Representatives. Mr. Sul-
livan in his letter to the public says
that he has always been a consistent
Democrat, and in this language lays
claim to the place.

"There is not a self-respecting
American, no matter what tomfool
ideas I may have about boxing in
general, who does not feel patriotic
pride at the thought that a native
born American, a country-man of
his, can lick any man on the face of
the earth."

PERRY'S VICTORY.

On the 10th day of September
1813, at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, was
fought one of the great naval bat-
tles of the war of 1812—a war as
barron of results as any government
measure undertaken by the United
States since the 4th day of July,
1776. THE INDEPENDENT is not dis-
posed to discuss at this time the
practicability or propriety of that
measure; its propriety was a subject
of earnest discussion in its day, and
in disposing of it now it need only be
said that President Madison was at
first opposed to it, and only went
into it when forced to do so by a set
of influences that he could not with-
stand; but for the United States
navy, weak as it then was, the his-
tory of the war could have been writ-
ten in a single word—disgrace.
Whatever is due to the land forces
should be accredited to the Western
frontier and especially to Gen. Wil-
liam Henry Harrison.

To-day, the 10th of September,
1889, reminds the Northwest espe-
cially of Commodore Oliver Hazard
Perry's great victory obtained over
the British naval forces on Lake Erie
in command of Commodore Barclay.

"Put-in-Bay is near the western
extremity of Lake Erie, and at that
time the naval supremacy of the lakes
was a matter of much moment, and
the American forces on Lake Erie
were entrusted to Lieut. Perry, who
equipped a squadron of six sail at
Erie, Presque Isle bay, and although
blockaded by the British fleet under
Capt. Barclay, succeeded in getting
his squadron out of port, August 12,
1813. On the 28th Perry was mas-

ter commandant, and on September
10, seventy-six years ago to-day, lay
in Put-in-Bay, when he discovered
the British squadron in the offing,
and went out to meet it. It consisted
of six vessels, viz: the ships 'Det-
roit' and 'Queen Charlotte,' the
schooner 'Lady Prevost,' the brig
'Hunter' and the smaller vessels
'Chippewa' and 'Little Belt,' mount-
ing in all 63 guns, with 502 officers
and men. Perry had also nine ves-
sels, viz: the brigs 'Niagara,' 'Law-
rence' and 'Caledonia,' and the 'Scor-
pion,' 'Ariel,' 'Somers,' 'Porcupine,'
'Tigress' and 'Trippe,' with 54 guns
and 490 officers and men. The Amer-
icans had some advantage in able
seamen, Barclay's vessels being
manned by Canadian watermen and
soldiers. Only the 'Lawrence' and
'Niagara' of the American squadron
were regular vessels of war, the others
having been built for trading.
Their guns were of heavier caliber
than those of the British, but of
shorter range. This enabled the

British to open the battle with ad-
vantage. They concentrated the
greater number of their long range
guns on the 'Lawrence,' Perry's flag
ship, and by half-past 2 o'clock out
of her 101 officers and men only 18
were not disabled, and all her guns
were rendered ineffective. In this
desperate condition Perry left the
'Lawrence' in command of Lieut.
Yarnall and shifted his flag to the
'Niagara,' which lay half a mile to
windward, crossing in his boat under
a heavy fire. Lieut. Elliot of the
'Niagara,' leaving his own
ship, took command of the 'Som-
ers,' and brought up the smaller
vessels of the fleet which had as
yet been little in the action. All
together now bore down on the
enemy and passing through his line
opened a raking cross fire, which in
seven minutes, compelled the surren-
der of the British flag ship 'Det-
roit,' and of the 'Queen Charlotte,'
'Lady Prevost' and 'Hunter.' The
'Chippewa' and 'Little Belt' en-
deavored to escape, but were over-
taken by the 'Scorpion' and 'Trip-
pe,' and surrendered to them about
an hour later. When Perry saw the
victory was secure he wrote with a
pencil on the back of an old letter,
resting it on his navy cap, this dis-
patch to Gen. Harrison: 'We have
met the enemy and they are ours:
two ships, two brigs, one schooner
and a sloop.' The combat had last-
ed about three hours, with a loss on
either side of 130 in killed and
wounded, Barclay himself among the
latter. This victory completely es-
tablished the American supremacy
on the lakes and enabled the naval
forces to co-operate with Gen. Har-
rison, by transporting troops and
stores, so that Detroit was evacuated
by the British, and Michigan was
released from British occupation and
Indian warfare. Congress bestowed
gold medals on Perry and Elliott,
and other rewards upon the officers
and men generally.

The foregoing facts in reference
to that great battle are carefully
taken from the best authorities.
Had the result been in favor of the
British forces the whole chain
of lakes would have been held
by England's navy. The Eng-
lish officers at Detroit, and
at Western posts where they had
forces, were planning to overrun the
Northwest, and had already engag-
ed every Indian chief over whom
they had or could get control, to en-
gage in an indiscriminate warfare.
The tide of war turned in favor of
American arms. The names of
Harrison, Croghan, and others
from Ohio, and Todd Johnson and
Chambers, from Kentucky, will al-
ways be gratefully remembered by
the descendants of the pioneers who
had then begun to people the old
Northwest. Indiana, Illinois and
Michigan were simply territories,
while Wisconsin, the last of the
five great states, was hardly known.
That and the great states west of
the Mississippi were terra in-
cognita; now the five states carved
out of the Northwestern territory
contain five times as many inhabi-
tants as did the thirteen colonies
at the close of the revolution-
ary war, and our own county of
Stark contains more inhabitants
than did Ohio when admitted into
the Union. Since 1845 by the treaty
Guadalupe Hidalgo, we obtained
territory sufficient to give us rail-
roads to the Pacific, three or four in
number, and we can well say of our
broad land:

"Empire of the brave and free
stretch thy wings from sea to sea,
Who shall bid the bow the knee
to thy tyrant's throne?"

L. A. RUSSELL'S LETTER.

Not to know that Mr. L. A. Rus-
sell, of Cleveland, is a first class
Democrat, an exemplary citizen and
a talented man, is to confess one's-
self unacquainted with Ohio affairs.
His letter does not need any com-
ment:

CLEVELAND, O.,
Sept. 2, 1889.
To John H. Clarke, Esq., Youngs town, O.:
DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 21st inst. at
hand. Every honest man thinks along
the line you express, as you thought, I suppose.
At least I do. But—But—But—truly the
masses don't know what we do, and truly
the masses must and will go by what they
believe true; so must you and I and if I
know what they don't, very likely you do. *
I must go off pretty far from what they do. *
I can not and will not vote for Campbell be-
cause I am a Democrat and hence a Republican
too. I am a free trader, but a protectionist
I have my vote for governor. Yes, I nega-
tively cast my weight for Foraker. Yes.
Of the two I prefer him for the good of the
Democratic principle and party I belong to.
The man is still known by his company he
keeps, and the man who can have Allen O.
Meyers for his chief engineer can have
my vote. I know that in unity is strength.
I don't want strength for rot, and as far as
L. A. Russell's strength, unity, influence or
action goes, the rot shall not be our blessed
old blind Democracy any longer. You did
exactly right to kill a Campbell vote and
get two for Neal. Would to God I had been
free from the first to act on the same line, it
should have gone hard if I had not got fifty
votes away from Campbell for Neal. The
whole Kline county business, while all
honest, and right and honorable, and
straight for Kline, was stupid foolishness
for Democracy at large and practical
politics in Ohio, and was the proximate
negligence of wisdom which made "Camp-
bell" possible. Now all there is left to us is
to throttle the beast at the polls.
Of course the good time coming is post-
poned, but did not the Psalmist say: "My
people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."
Selah.

L. A. RUSSELL.

THE 13TH OF THE 13TH

MASSILLON CAPTURED FOR ONE DAY.

The Old Vets Royally Entertained—
They Can't Stay too Much of Local
Hospitality.

In the province of journalism it is im-
possible to forecast human events, hence
THE INDEPENDENT's report of the thir-
teenth annual reunion of the Thirtieth
regiment, O. V. V. I. was necessarily
brief, yesterday, as the gallant survivors
had not even answered to roll call when
the forms were ready to "make up."

On the programme was a call for a
business and formal meeting in the G.
A. R. hall at 2 p. m., and in addition to a
response from all "the boys", one-half of
the space was occupied by ladies, Mayor
Frantz presided, and, after a few appro-
priate words, introduced Prof. E. A.
Jones, who delivered the address of
welcome, which was responded to by
Capt. Sam C. Bosler. Following the for-
mal speeches Comrade W. H. Host, of
Lowerstown, and one or two others
made extemporaneous remarks, and the
business meeting, called to order by S. B.
Hankins, succeeded.

The deaths reported during the past
year, were Comrades S. E. Hendersen,
and John Hughes, of Circleville.

Letters were read from Lieutenant
Colonel C. B. Mason, Robert T. Walfkill
and R. C. Heldrich.

It was decided to hold the next reu-
nion at Columbus, during the state fair.

Col. John Conwell, of Cadiz, was elec-
ted president for the ensuing year and
Andrew Smith, of the same city, secre-
tary.

A call of the roll showed the following
members present:

Capt. S. C. Bosler, Company F, Ur-
bana.

John C. Baylies, Company I, Cadiz.

Capt. A. F. Beach, Medina.

D. C. Bunnell, Company A, Massillon.

Capt. R. B. Crawford, Company A,
Massillon.

Lieut. John Conwell, Company I, Ca-
diz.

Charles Cummins, Company A, Wells-
ville.

Marin Dearwalt, Company D, Doylest-
own.

Jacob H. Eggert, Company A, Mas-
sillon.

W. M. Fashbaugh, Company A, Cryst-
al Springs, O.

Andrew Greenho, Company E, Nunda,
Summit county, O.

W. H. Host, Company I, Bowers-
town, O.

E. C. Hankins, Ludlow, Ky.

Fred Host, Company H, Massillon.

Col. Dwight Jarvis, Tampa, Fla.

Thomas Jarrett, Company A, Onaica
Mills, Carroll county, O.

Andrew Krear, Eudenton, Pa.

Anthony Leonard, Company A, Cryst-
al Springs, O.

Daniel A. Miller, Company A, Massil-
lon.

David T. Martin, Company A, Canton.

Edward Myers, Company A, Massil-
lon.

Jacob Myers, Company A, Massillon.

John H. Morgan, Company A, Fred-
ricksburg, Wayne county, O.

A. C. Martin, Company A, Massillon.

W. D. Merilith, Canton.

Thos. Morris, Company A, Minerva
Ridge, O.

John Ritter, Company A, Massillon.

H. F. Oebler, Company A, Massillon.

Fred Paul, Company A, Massillon.

John C. Rea, Company I, Freeport, O.

Edward Russell, Massillon.

E. H. Seeley, Company A, Massillon.

Gabriel Swihart, Company A, Massil-
lon.

Beaton Smith, Company A, Massillon.

J. G. Shank, Company A, West Leba-
non, O.

E. P. Seeley, Company A, Canton.

Augustus Stoner, Company A, San-
dsville, O.

Edward Stewart, Cadwalder, O.

W. G. Weaver, Company A, Massillon.

John G. Wertbaugher, Company A,
Massillon.

A. Wortz, Canton.

J. C. Armstrong, Deshler, O.

Upon request of citizens the survivors
then went out on parade, on Main street,
under command of Col. Jarvis, and, car-
rying the elegant banner presented by
Daniel Ritter Camp, S. V., and pre-
ceded by the tattered colors of the
regiment and the drum corps, presented
an appearance to be envied by any mili-
tary organization.

In response to the evening programme
the headquarters were insufficient in
capacity to accommodate all who desired
to witness the "camp fire." It is the
duty of a veracious reporter to state that
there was neither "camp" nor "fire,"
but it is safe to say that those who were
deprived, by reason of sex and age, from
participating in the "hair breadth es-
capes in the imminent deadly breach,"
and stealing mules and axes, as so graph-
ically described by Col. Jarvis, caused
each to wish with Desdemona that they
had not been so created. Well received
remarks were also made by Andrew
Smith, Col. John Conwell and Capt.
Bosler, and the "camp fire" was extin-
guished by all the people present sing-
ing with effect, "Marching Through
Georgia."

The hour of 10 had almost arrived
when the line of march was taken up
for rations—Col. Jarvis leading with Mrs.
S. C. Bosler on his arm—the foraging
party being the Hotel Conrad. The vets,
being nearly all accompanied by ladies,
followed their commander on this, to
many of them, their last foraging expedi-
tion, and while they surrounded, more
than a hundred of both sexes, the boun-
tifully laden tables, familiar martial
music was wafted through the windows.
Here culminated what was afterward
spoken of by many of the boys as the
greatest reunion the old Thirtieth had
ever participated in. The dining hall
was tastefully draped with the national
colors and fragrant flowers, the north
wall being ornamented with the regi-
mental battle flags, the elegant banner
of the regiment and an oil painting of
Dwight Jarvis in uniform, taken about
the time he enlisted.

In the capacity of toast-master G. T.
Crawford gave a brief history of the re-
giment, concluding with the presentation
to Capt. Bosler, from the regiment, of an
elegant gold corps badge of the Army of
the Cumberland, valued at twenty-five

dollars, which testimonial was accepted
and feelingly acknowledged by the gen-
eral surprised recipient. Then followed
responses to the following regular toasts:
"The Thirtieth"—W. H. Host, Bow-
erstown.
"The Grand Army of the Republic"—
R. A. Finn.
"The Ohio Soldiers"—Prof. E. A.
Jones.

"The Ladies"—Col. A. F. Beach.
After the enthusiastic adoption of the
following resolution, offered by Comrade
Host, goodnight and goodbye were ex-
changed on all hands:
Resolved, That the thanks of the Thir-
teenth O. V. V. I. are hereby tendered to
Daniel Ritter Camp, Sons of Veterans,
of Massillon, for the elegant treatment
received at their hands.

THE COMING FAIR.

SECRETARY NIEZ SAYS IT WILL BE
A GREAT SUCCESS.

Exhibits in All Departments to be
Complete—Good Racing, Etc.

Secretary Niesz said to a reporter the
other morning concerning the present
prospects of the coming fair: "Judging
from the information coming in from all
directions and sources, barring bad
weather during fair week, I think we
will have by far the finest exhibition we
have yet had. In the halls the space is
being rapidly assigned exhibitors by
Superintendent's Zeilers and Shaub and
before the fair opens space will all be
gone. More pains than ever will be
taken by the superintendents of art and
floral halls, in the artistic arrangement
of their displays."

"What are the indications for the live
stock displays?"

"Well they point to a very fine collec-
tion of the different breeds of the differ-
ent classes. Stark county can of itself
present a grand display. And as all our
pure blood classes are 'open to the
world' we may expect some exhibits
from a number of states, judging from
the number of inquiries for premium
lists."

"Will the machinery exhibit exceed
the display of former years?"

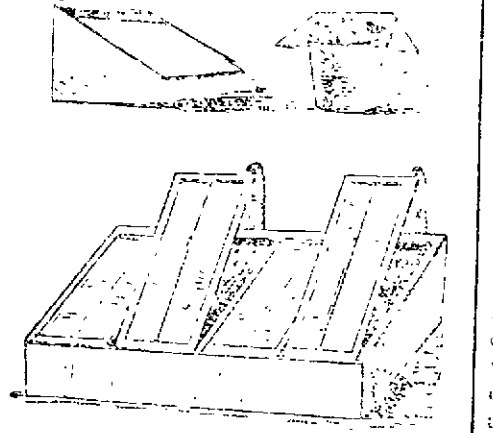
"Yes, I believe it will. While it has
been the finest exhibit annually any-
where in Ohio, outside of the state and
tri-state fairs, covering about two acres,
yet from the fact that Stark county is
well to the front among the counties of
the state in manufactures, and exceeded
by none in their diversity, our imple-
ment and machinery department could
be largely increased. Our people are
every year realizing more and more the
efficacy of advertising at their county
fair. It is really the cheapest method in
existence to-day. We have annually
from 20,000 to 30,000 visitors at our fair,
and it is presumed that this number
will view the articles on exhibition

FARM AND GARDEN.

USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS.

Hints on Sowing Seeds and Transplanting.
The Advantages of Hot Beds and Cold Frames—How to Mark Out Regular Rows for the Plants.

By being protected at the sides and ends with boards and covered with glass hot beds confine the moisture which arises from the earth, and thus the atmosphere is kept humid and the surface moist, and the plants are not subjected to changes of temperature, as a uniform state can be maintained, no matter what the weather may be. The heat from the hot bed warms the soil, and enables the sower to put in his seed early and obtain plants of good size before the soil outside is warm enough to receive the seed. Care, however, is required to prevent scorching the young plants. In bright days the heat is intense inside the frame, and unless air is freely given, or some course taken to obstruct the rays of the sun, most life in a great portion of the plants will be ruined.

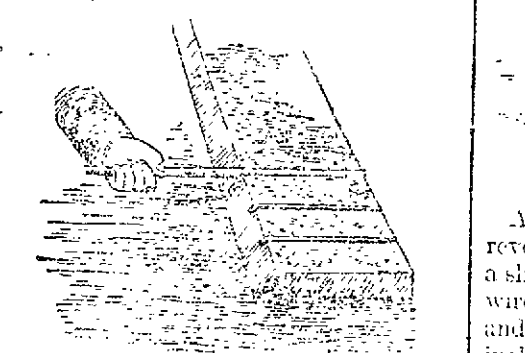


HOT BED OR COLD FRAME.

James Vick, to whose Guide for 1888 we are indebted for the accompanying cuts, advises when the sun gets warm, giving the glass a thin coat of white wash. His hot beds are ready for forming a pile of horse manure with the straw used for bedding, or leaves, some three feet in height. Shakes it together, so that straw and manure will be equally mixed. It may be sunk in the ground a foot or eighteen inches, or made on the surface. On this place about five inches of good mellow soil. Then set the frame and keep it closed until fermentation takes place and the soil is quite warm. It is better to wait a day or two after this and then sow the seeds.

Some of the advantages of a hot bed can be secured by a cold frame. This is simply a frame with sash, the sashes employed for a hot bed, placed upon a bed of fine mellow earth in some sheltered place in the garden. The heat of the sun warms the soil, and as the air is confined, the warmth and moisture cannot escape. After the frame is secured in its place a couple of inches of the earth should be placed inside, and the frame closed up for a day or two before the seeds are planted, as the cold frame depends upon the sun for its warmth. It is not started as soon as the hot bed but when plants from the latter are large enough for transplanting. These frames, when so small as to be conveniently moved by hand, are called hand glasses. A simple frame or box, with a couple of lights of glass on top, will answer a very good purpose, though when small it would be better to have the front of glass. A very good hand glass is made of a square frame, with a light of glass at each side and on the top. See Fig. 1 in first cut.

Seeds may be sown in the boxes in pots or boxes, but the greatest difficulty is that the soil dries very rapidly in them, and young plants are apt to suffer. A very good plan is to cover the pot with a pane of glass, as shown in the engraving, removing it occasionally for air. Where very fine seeds are sown in pots, the watering, unless carefully done, generally results in great injury. A wet paper placed over the top of the pot will afford moisture enough for the germination of fine seeds. If pots are used it is well to sink them to the rim in a box of moss, or something of the kind, that will hold moisture and prevent the drying of the earth in the pots. A shallow box may be used to advantage, sowing the seed carefully in narrow drills.



A POTATO SEPARATOR.

MARKING OUT STRAIGHT ROWS.
All the operations of the garden should be done with accuracy. There is no excuse for crooked rows. In the second cut is shown how easily lines may be marked in a bed with a rod or ruler. When practicable transplant on a dull, showery day; otherwise the plants may require some shading until they become established.

Farmers' Institutes.
Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, has introduced into congress a bill which proposes to establish a system of farm institutes, to be held annually in the different states. The object is to be under the direction of a superintendent of institutes. He is to have two assistant superintendents and fifteen district clerks. The scheme embraces lectures, instruction, experiments, illustrations and agricultural discussions, and the superintendent is to have authority to hire lecturers at fair rates of compensation for the time actually employed. After the circuit of institutes is completed every year, the superintendent is to publish reports of the proceedings. Exclusive of the cost of maintaining this publication, and a salary amounting to \$50,000 a year, the annual expenses of conducting the institutes are not to exceed \$500,000. The system is to be under control of the new department of agriculture, in case its establishment is secured.

COUNTY ROADS.

Suggestions About Their Improvement That May Be Found Useful.

To carry out a good system of roads in the county the improvement should begin at a central point (usually the county seat), affirms The World, which furnishes the following suggestions: From that point one or more of the most important roads should be selected for a permanent improvement. These should be kept up year after year until the present unsatisfactory condition has been thoroughly changed, not only to the advantage of farmers in conveying their products to market, but in giving an increased value to their lands.

Not every road can at once be reconstructed or greatly improved nor is it necessary. Quite often farmers living on byroads will leave home with a fair load and get along much better than they will after striking the main and more traveled road that leads to town. Such main roads should, therefore, be the first to have attention. Whatever is done should be with a view to permanence and availability for future improvement if not thoroughly completed at the time. The roadbed should not be too wide and the road should be sufficiently raised and rounded so as to cause the water that falls on it to run off quickly.

Where the material is near at hand or the necessary means can be had the most used patterns should be maintained and finished at once. In communities not well or thickly settled, the dirt road must of necessity remain the most common form for a long time, and where properly graded, constructed and kept in repair, will serve the ordinary travel of every farming community quite well. Screened gravel and furnace cinders furnish good covering for roads and should be used whenever available. However much may be done the two prime requisites for a good road should always be remembered. There are an easy grade and the smallest possible riddance of the water that falls on the road.

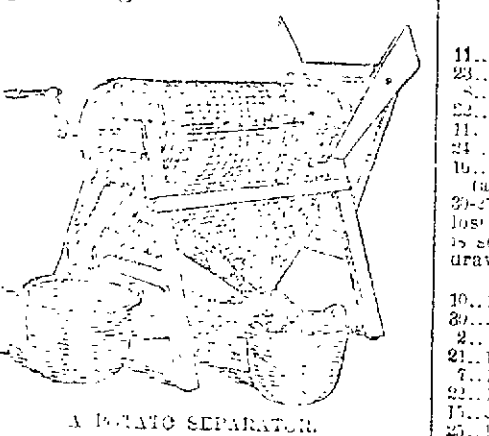
The Time to Plow.
Southern farmers divide this work into three divisions—fall, winter and spring plowing. Fall lands should be well broken in the fall, in order that they may have the full advantage of the pulverizing effect of the winter's frosts.

Good mold soil land may be well and profitably plowed in winter at such periods as the condition of the weather will permit, and the freezing which will follow will break down clods and give a good pulverization.

Land will be much be classed as light, sandy land it is always best to plow in the spring, at the time of planting or sowing, so that the work of following, preparation and putting in the crop may all go on together. But when these operations are given in due season must be taken that the land is in a healthy and sound condition in other words, not too wet or too dry, as either would be injurious to the crop. Sand will hold its weight in water, so that the temporary absorbing power of the soil depends on the proportion of sand it contains, but the excess of water is rapidly given off as soon as the supply ceases, and the farmer will have but a short time to wait before such land comes in order if too wet, and it rarely gets too dry to prevent proper plowing and preparation. These are but general rules, which each farmer must adapt to himself and, with a knowledge of the character of his land, he will have no difficulty, except in his neglect to apply them with sufficient care.

A Convenient Device for Potato Growers.

An Indiana farmer describes in a recent number of Rural New Yorker the convenient device illustrated in the accompanying cut. He was induced to make a screen on account of having an unusual amount of small potatoes on hand. He first made a chute with cross bars, having one end open to the ground, but potatoes would fall to pass the opening and would lodge and rot there.



A POTATO SEPARATOR.

After cutting slots in a sack barrel and revealing it into a wheat screen, he had a sheet of wire cloth made out of No. 16 wire, and with square mesh an inch and a half in the clear. It was 2 inches high by 28 wide. He rolled it up the long way, making a cylinder which was introduced into the frame in place of the barrel, and revolved it with a crank. It did well. Potatoes, dirt, etc., were shot into the hopper, and, falling into the screen, the dirt and small potatoes dropped through on to an inclined plane made of wicker work, with half inch meshes, through which the dirt fell, the little potatoes rolling down into a basket, while the large ones spouted out at the other end of a screen into another basket. The screen work, well with Rose potatoes, but for Redlands and large, then tubers generally the meshes should be a little smaller.

The Bean Crop.

Beans grow best on a light, warm or sandy soil. For field culture the white marrow is a standard New York and eastern variety, large, oval in form and unexcelled in quality, and brings the highest price in the market. It develops a large amount of foliage and is inclined to throw out a good many running vines. The white navy, medium, or pea bean, is smaller, round oval in form and well adapted to thin soils; productive under good cultivation and a standard commercial sort. Beans are planted in rows about three feet apart, either in hills or drills, after all danger of frost is over, and should never be worked when wet with rain or dew. They should be harvested before frost.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.
Address all communications to J. T. DENVER, Editor, 61 W. Fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE GAME.

Mr. A. W. Valentine won first prize in the Mobile checker tournament. T. B. Poncelet defeated Mr. Reeves in a correspondence match of twelve games. Prof. F. A. Fitzpatrick, of Leavenworth, Kan., is editing the Kansas City players. G. D. Shorrock, editor of the Pittsburgh Life, has succeeded in driving Dunlap and the "Vindicator" into the hornet's nest. Dunlap recently alluded to.

The checker editor of the Toronto Mail writes: "Our Toronto checker tournament, which was to occur during the September fair, has been postponed to the second Tuesday in February."

A. J. Dunlap claims the various checker editors are abusing him. What does he think about it now? Don't he wish he had omitted the supercilious remarks of the "Advertiser of the Chicago Herald?"

Mr. E. Z. Wright was in Schenectady, N. Y., during the greater part of last week, says the Woodstock Reporter, and succeeded in making even scores with several of the leading players. J. A. Seecor, of Amsterdam, was present one evening and contested four games, being drawn twice. We append the total score:

Wright..... 0 Sweezy..... 0 Drawn..... 11
Wright..... 0 Matthews..... 0 Drawn..... 2
Wright..... 11 All others..... 1 Drawn..... 9

POSITION NO. 15—BY O. H. RICHMOND.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

This problem secured second prize in the "Review Problem Column." How many can solve it?

Black—Kt3, R-K3, White to move and draw.

GAME NO. 197—OLD FORT GEORGE.

BY MR. D. C. CALVERT.

11, 15, 21, 27, 33, 39, 45, 51, 57, 63, 69, 75, 81, 87, 93, 99, 105, 111, 117, 123, 129, 135, 141, 147, 153, 159, 165, 171, 177, 183, 189, 195, 201, 207, 213, 219, 225, 231, 237, 243, 249, 255, 261, 267, 273, 279, 285, 291, 297, 303, 309, 315, 321, 327, 333, 339, 345, 351, 357, 363, 369, 375, 381, 387, 393, 399, 405, 411, 417, 423, 429, 435, 441, 447, 453, 459, 465, 471, 477, 483, 489, 495, 501, 507, 513, 519, 525, 531, 537, 543, 549, 555, 561, 567, 573, 579, 585, 591, 597, 603, 609, 615, 621, 627, 633, 639, 645, 651, 657, 663, 669, 675, 681, 687, 693, 699, 705, 711, 717, 723, 729, 735, 741, 747, 753, 759, 765, 771, 777, 783, 789, 795, 801, 807, 813, 819, 825, 831, 837, 843, 849, 855, 861, 867, 873, 879, 885, 891, 897, 903, 909, 915, 921, 927, 933, 939, 945, 951, 957, 963, 969, 975, 981, 987, 993, 999, 1005, 1011, 1017, 1023, 1029, 1035, 1041, 1047, 1053, 1059, 1065, 1071, 1077, 1083, 1089, 1095, 1101, 1107, 1113, 1119, 1125, 1131, 1137, 1143, 1149, 1155, 1161, 1167, 1173, 1179, 1185, 1191, 1197, 1203, 1209, 1215, 1221, 1227, 1233, 1239, 1245, 1251, 1257, 1263, 1269, 1275, 1281, 1287, 1293, 1299, 1305, 1311, 1317, 1323, 1329, 1335, 1341, 1347, 1353, 1359, 1365, 1371, 1377, 1383, 1389, 1395, 1401, 1407, 1413, 1419, 1425, 1431, 1437, 1443, 1449, 1455, 1461, 1467, 1473, 1479, 1485, 1491, 1497, 1503, 1509, 1515, 1521, 1527, 1533, 1539, 1545, 1551, 1557, 1563, 1569, 1575, 1581, 1587, 1593, 1599, 1605, 1611, 1617, 1623, 1629, 1635, 1641, 1647, 1653, 1659, 1665, 1671, 1677, 1683, 1689, 1695, 1701, 1707, 1713, 1719, 1725, 1731, 1737, 1743, 1749, 1755, 1761, 1767, 1773, 1779, 1785, 1791, 1797, 1803, 1809, 1815, 1821, 1827, 1833, 1839, 1845, 1851, 1857, 1863, 1869, 1875, 1881, 1887, 1893, 1899, 1905, 1911, 1917, 1923, 1929, 1935, 1941, 1947, 1953, 1959, 1965, 1971, 1977, 1983, 1989, 1995, 2001, 2007, 2013, 2019, 2025, 2031, 2037, 2043, 2049, 2055, 2061, 2067, 2073, 2079, 2085, 2091, 2097, 2103, 2109, 2115, 2121, 2127, 2133, 2139, 2145, 2151, 2157, 2163, 2169, 2175, 2181, 2187, 2193, 2199, 2205, 2211, 2217, 2223, 2229, 2235, 2241, 2247, 2253, 2259, 2265, 2271, 2277, 2283, 2289, 2295, 2301, 2307, 2313, 2319, 2325, 2331, 2337, 2343, 2349, 2355, 2361, 2367, 2373, 2379, 2385, 2391, 2397, 2403, 2409, 2415, 2421, 2427, 2433, 2439, 2445, 2451, 2457, 2463, 2469, 2475, 2481, 2487, 2493, 2499, 2505, 2511, 2517, 2523, 2529, 2535, 2541, 2547, 2553, 2559, 2565, 2571, 2577, 2583, 2589, 2595, 2601, 2607, 2613, 2619, 2625, 2631, 2637, 2643, 2649, 2655, 2661, 2667, 2673, 2679, 2685, 2691, 2697, 2703, 2709, 2715, 2721, 2727, 2733, 2739, 2745, 2751, 2757, 2763, 2769, 2775, 2781, 2787, 2793, 2799, 2805, 2811, 2817, 2823, 2829, 2835, 2841, 2847, 2853, 2859, 2865, 2871, 2877, 2883, 2889, 2895, 2901, 2907, 2913, 2919, 2925, 2931, 2937, 2943, 2949, 2955, 2961, 2967, 2973, 2979, 2985, 2991, 2997, 3003, 3009, 3015, 3021, 3027, 3033, 3039, 3045, 3051, 3057, 3063, 3069, 3075, 3081, 3087, 3093, 3099, 3105, 3111, 3117, 3123, 3129, 3135, 3141, 3147, 3153, 3159, 3165, 3171, 3177, 3183, 3189, 3195, 3201, 3207, 3213, 3219, 3225, 3231, 3237, 3243, 3249, 3255, 3261, 3267, 3273, 3279, 3285, 3291, 3297, 3303, 3309, 3315, 3321, 3327, 3333, 3339, 3345, 3351, 3357, 3363, 3369, 3375, 3381, 3387, 3393, 3399, 3405, 3411, 3417, 3423, 3429, 3435, 3441, 3447, 3453, 3459, 3465, 3471, 3477, 3483, 3489, 3495, 3501, 3507, 3513, 3519, 3525, 3531, 3537, 3543, 3549, 3555, 3561, 3567, 3573, 3579, 3585, 3591, 3597, 3603, 3609, 3615, 3621, 3627, 3633, 3639, 3645, 3651, 3657, 3663, 3669, 3675, 3681, 3687, 3693, 3699, 3705, 3711, 3717, 3723, 3729, 3735, 3741, 3747, 3753, 3759, 3765, 3771, 3777, 3783, 3789, 3795, 3801, 3807, 3813, 3819, 3825, 3831, 3837, 3843, 3849, 3855, 3861, 3867, 3873, 3879, 3885, 3891, 3897, 3903, 3909, 3915, 3921, 3927, 3933, 3939, 3945, 3951, 3957, 3963, 3969, 3975, 3981, 3987, 3993, 3999, 4005, 4011, 4017, 4023, 4029, 4035, 4041, 4047, 4053, 4059, 4065, 4071, 4077, 4083, 4089, 4095, 4101, 4107, 4113, 4119, 4125, 4131, 4137, 4143, 4149, 4155, 4161, 4167, 4173, 4179, 4185, 4191, 4197, 4203, 4209, 4215, 4221, 4227, 4233, 4239, 4245, 4251, 4257, 4263, 4269, 4275, 4281, 4287, 4293, 4299, 4305, 4311, 4317, 4323, 4329, 4335, 4341, 4347, 4353, 4359, 4365, 4371, 4377, 4383, 4389, 4395, 4401, 4407, 4413, 4419, 4425, 4431, 4437, 4443, 4449, 4455, 4461, 4467, 4473, 4479, 4485, 4491, 4497, 4503, 4509, 4515, 4521, 4527, 4533, 4539, 4545, 4551, 4557, 4563, 4569, 4575, 4581, 4587, 4593, 4599, 4605, 4611, 4617, 4623, 4629, 4635, 4641, 4647, 4653, 4659, 4665, 4671, 4677, 4683, 4689, 4695, 4701, 4707, 4713, 4719, 4725, 4731, 4737, 4743, 4749, 4755, 4761, 4767, 4773, 4779, 4785, 4791, 4797, 4803, 4809, 4815, 4821, 4827, 4833, 4839, 4845, 4851, 4857, 4863, 4869, 4875, 4881, 4887, 4893, 4899, 4905, 4911, 4917, 4923, 4929, 4935, 4941, 4947, 4953, 4959, 4965, 4971, 4977, 4983, 4989, 4995, 5001, 5007, 5013, 5019, 5025, 5031, 5037, 5043, 5049, 5055, 5061, 5067, 5073, 5079, 5085, 5091, 5097, 5103, 5109, 5115, 5121, 5127, 5133, 5139, 5145, 5151, 5157, 5163, 5169, 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6171, 6177, 6183, 6189, 6195, 6201, 6207, 6213, 6219, 6225, 6231, 6237, 6243, 6249, 6255, 6261, 6267, 6273, 6279, 6285, 6291, 6297, 6303, 6309, 6315, 6321, 6327, 6333, 6339, 6345, 6351, 6357, 6363, 6369, 6375, 6381, 6387, 6393, 6399, 6405, 6411, 6417, 6423, 6429, 6435, 6441, 6447, 6453, 6459, 6465, 6471, 6477, 6483, 6489, 6495, 6501, 6507, 6513, 6519, 6525, 6531, 6537, 6543, 6549, 6555, 6561, 6567, 6573, 6579, 6585, 6591, 6597, 6603, 6609, 6615, 6621, 6627, 6633, 6639, 6645, 6651, 6657, 6663, 6669, 6675, 6681, 6687, 6693, 6699, 6705, 6711, 6717, 6723, 6729, 6735, 6741, 6747, 6753, 6759, 6765, 6771, 6777, 6783, 6789, 6795, 6801, 6807, 6813, 6819, 6825, 6831, 6837, 6843, 6849, 6855, 6861, 6867, 6873, 6879, 6885, 6891, 6897, 6903, 6909, 6915, 6921, 6927, 6933, 6939, 6945, 6951, 6957, 6963, 6969, 6975, 6981, 6987, 6993, 6999, 7005, 7011, 7017, 7023, 7029, 7035, 7041, 7047, 7053, 7059, 7065, 7071, 7077, 7083, 7089, 7095, 7101, 7107, 7113, 7119, 7125, 7131, 7137, 7143, 7149, 7155, 7161, 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REVOLT FROM CAMPBELL.

Hardly is J. E. Campbell in the field till ominous murmurings are heard. The Democrats are not satisfied with their nominee for governor. There is a revolt from old line Democrats. They say he is never been a good Democrat. That he has never espoused the principles for which the Democracy have fought. That he is not sound on the tariff. But this is not all. Honest, law-abiding, respectable Democrats are beginning to understand the methods by which he was nominated. Also the class of men which packed the convention which nominated him. They are beginning to discover the fine Italian handwork, which resulted in the selection of his candidate. They now know that his nomination was the work of a crowd which was supposed to have been relegated to the rear. That as a candidate he is the creature of elements which have no use or desire for an honest government, or a pure administration. That to poll for him even the full strength of the Democracy of Ohio would be the ruin of the Democratic organization in this state.

They are beginning to discover these things. In a short time even more disgraceful details will be before them. Campbell cannot expect honest Democrats to support him.

For several weeks now Democratic newspapers have been filled with the most outrageous falsehoods regarding the financial condition of the state of Ohio. A few active wire pullers of a disreputable turn have been endeavoring to get all the newspapers in the state to cry down the credit of Ohio and bring the state into disrepute. This they are attempting solely for the purpose of leading their political friends into office on the falsehoods which they expect people to believe. The fact is that Ohio's financial condition was never as good as at the present time. Governor Foraker on assuming control of the state as governor in January, 1886, found it bankrupt, and even the revenues for the first year of his administration had been anticipated by Governor Hoadly and expended to meet the extravagant appropriations and expenses of the preceding year. Starting in with a treasury worse than bankrupt, Governor Foraker, with the aid of the Republican legislature, succeeded in getting the state finances in such a shape that not only have all obligations been met as they fell due, but the annual interest charge has been reduced to about one-fourth what it was when Foraker assumed control; and all the state institutions are running at less expense than ever before. At the same time the tax rate for state purposes has been reduced, and Ohio now stands in financial affairs with "A No. 1 credit, and should be spoken of by the citizens of Ohio with pride instead of slanders and falsehoods being circulated concerning her condition.

These are matters in which all citizens of Ohio, irrespective of party, are interested. When Ohio's credit is good, and her financial condition excellent, they desire this known to the world, for they are interested in the good name of their state, and have no patience with those who systematically delude.

A Short Sober Story.
Look here my Democratic friends, what reason have you for believing Ohio will go Democratic next November?

Why are you always claiming victories and never gaining them?

Why is it you always have the Republican party whipped three months before the election?

Why is it that two months before election you are not so sure of the result?

Why is it that one month before the election you do not know whether to stand your ground or run?

Why is it that just three months from the time you have the Republican party whipped in your mind you catch a most noble and well deserved licking?

Listen a little bit.

The average people of Ohio have nothing in common with a party whose every idea has been voted or shot to death.

They have nothing in common with a party whose history is made up of a long list of failures whenever it has been tried.

They have nothing in common with a party whose administration ruined the financial proverty of the state.

The progressive people of Ohio want a new government.

They want in power a progressive party.

They want the Republican party and he says them.

They are going to try him for another term.

And mark you, you cannot no change a man who forced him.

They will not only elect Governor Foraker.

They will elect the entire state ticket.

And a Republican legislature.

And that legislature will elect a Republican to United States senator.

And my good Democratic friend, bear in mind that the above is true. Van Wert Bulletin.

Smile every manifestation of such a spirit with a swift and heavy hand. It is the duty of Governor Foraker to Mayor Mosby in regard to the saloon-keepers who proposed to defy the Owen law and keep their saloons open on Sunday in Cincinnati. Foraker is not afraid to do his duty when duty calls him. Brave Foraker!

The fight of '85 is on again. We know the methods of our opponents this time.

THE INFLUENCES BAD.

That corruption which stalked through legislative halls and invaded the institutions of Ohio during former Democratic administrations came to the surface again in the Democratic convention at Dayton. No one disputes the fact that there are honest and capable men among the Democrats of Ohio; but it is apparent to every one that they were not fairly represented by the aggregation which gathered at Dayton to foist upon them a ticket. Instead of men representative of the better elements of the party being in control of convention, it was run by the Allen O. Myers, the Tom Cogan, the Mike Mullins, the Lew Bernards and the Tom Costellos of the party. This element dictated the platform and nominations, and this element will be the direct beneficiaries of a Democratic victory this fall should the state have the misfortune to again fall into the hands of a Democratic administration. The extravagance, the mismanagement and scandals of the Hoadly administration have not been forgotten by the people of Ohio; neither have the infamous crimes against the ballot of 1885 been either forgotten or condoned by the people of the state then disgraced. If they understand themselves, the honest voters of Ohio, irrespective of party, are in favor of preserving the purity of the ballot and having a clean state administration. They must therefore look with chagrin and disappointment on the proceedings and results of the Dayton convention. They must feel the odium which attaches to the Democratic state ticket by reason of the influences which made it. They must appreciate the fact that the ballot-box stickers and tally-sheet forgers are again in the saddle in the Democratic organization in Ohio, and that the election of the Dayton ticket would mean the breaking down of the safeguards thrown about the purity of the ballot-box by legislation during the Foraker administration. They must know that it means that the better elements of the Democratic party are not represented on the ticket, and will be allowed no voice in controlling state affairs should this ticket be successful. These are self-evident truths.

Wages and Family Supplies.

Contrary to the teachings of the opponents of protection to home labor, the tendency of wages thus protected is to advance while the protected industries decline, thus not only securing more dollars for such labor but imparting a greater power to such dollars in buying such products.

This is well exemplified by a review of wages and prices of family supplies in the year 1875, when the duties on imports averaged less than 7 (4.5) per cent., and those of 1885, when the duty was 22.45 per cent., or more than six times as large. These wages were per day as follows:

	1875	1885
Blue souths	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.21
Common	0.08	0.16
Black souths	0.07	0.14
Common	0.06	0.12
Men's	0.05	0.10
Women's	0.04	0.08
Children's	0.03	0.06

The prices of some articles of common use were as follows:

	1875	1885
Coffee	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.21
Tea	0.08	0.16
Sugar	0.07	0.14
Butter	0.06	0.12
Eggs	0.05	0.10
Flour	0.04	0.08
Wheat	0.03	0.06

From the foregoing it will be seen that a first-class blacksmith earning \$1 per day in the approximated free trade times of 1875, could buy with his pay of ninety cents about three quarts of molasses or less than a pound of tea, and his descendants of 1885, with more than double his wages, could buy four times the quantity. His neighbor, the carpenter, in 1875, and the other mechanics in the list, would find their buying power of their daily wages similarly multiplied by four in buying the articles of foreign production; while with protection articles of home production, particularly dry goods, the difference would be much greater. Women folks would find things much more marked. The servant girl, or she was then called, the help of 1875, would then have paid a whole week's wages (fifty cents) for two or three such articles at twenty-five cents; while now her successor, with her present earnings of \$1, can buy five yards of a better quality of six-cent material, being thus over a multiplication of gain by twenty-five.

In other words, a week's wages in that one article will buy what her predecessor then would have had to work six months to pay for. The cost of dress suits has risen in 1875 to \$1 now per yard in the same direction teaches the same lesson, and our boys now at fifty cents and even a shells at five cents per pound lay past as good as in 1875 were bought at two or three to five times the price. Irish World.

The Republicans Will Be There.

An eastern organ now calls upon the great Bore, and the big machine that he must proceed and capture Ohio for the Democratic column.

Republicans will have a lot to say in reference to the matter. The indications are that they will be at the polls in November, and Democrats know what that means.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The great fifteenth amendment to the National constitution gave our colored citizens a vote. Its adoption was opposed the country over by the leaders of the Democracy, and in no state more strenuously than in Ohio. Yet these same men now pretend to be the friends of the colored men! Even Thurman, last year, was begging their favor and votes.

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THE OHIO PLATFORM.

The Republican party of Ohio, in convention assembled, hereby announces the following platform of principles:

1. We renew our adherence to all the principles so clearly and strongly enunciated by the Republican National convention of 1883, and especially to the principles of protection in its two-fold meaning and operation; protection to every American citizen at home in all parts of our country; protection to every American citizen abroad, in every land, on every sea; protection to every American citizen in the exercise of all his political rights and privileges; protection to American industry and labor against the industry and labor of the world.

2. We heartily approve and endorse the administration of Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, and pledge him our cordial support in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as the chief magistrate of the nation. And especially do we commend the just and liberal policy of the pension bureau in carrying out the pledges of the loyal people to the soldiers of the Union.

3. That we favor the passage by congress at its next session of a proper and equitable service pension bill for all honorably discharged Union soldiers and seamen of the late war.

4. We demand full and adequate protection for the wool-growing industry, which will, in due time, give to American wool-growers the American market for all the wool required by American wants. We endorse the provisions on this subject of the bill passed by the senate at the last session of congress.

5. We heartily endorse the decisions of the secretary of the treasury, whereby worsted cloths are made dutiable at the same rate as other woollen cloths, and wool tops and wastes are made to pay the duties intended by the laws. This reversal of the action of a Democratic secretary of the treasury has given new life and prosperity to the wool-growing industry.

6. We congratulate the people of Ireland on the progress of their struggle for Home Rule, and in this connection we endorse the course of President Harrison in selecting for honorable positions in the diplomatic service worthy and representative Irish-American citizens.

7. We heartily endorse the administration of our gallant and able governor, J. B. Foraker, as remarkably wise, pure and patriotic. His promptness in responding to the call of being humanity has endeared him to the hearts of all generous people. His splendid administration of the finances of the state so managed by the astute Democratic administration, bringing order out of chaos, replenishing a depleted treasury, re-establishing the credit of the state, while at the same time reducing the rate of taxation to a figure lower than it has been for half a century, entitle him to the gratitude of the people, and mark him as one of the most brilliant of our governors.

8. We endorse the wise laws passed by the Republican legislature in regard to the liquor traffic and pledge the party to keep abreast of public opinion upon that subject.

9. We send greeting to our honored senator, John Sherman, visiting in foreign lands, and assure him of the great confidence we have in his wise and patriotic statesmanship, his loyalty and devotion to the high principles of Republicanism, the grand doctrine of protection to American industry, an honest ball and a sound and equal currency, and assure him a hearty welcome to Ohio upon his return to the United States.

Legislative Districts.

To the foregoing it will be seen that the objection is made that the subdivision of Hamilton county is not practicable, that it would inevitably be marked by unfairness and injustice and lead to great confusion. This objection vanishes in the light of pertinent facts. It appears that nowhere in the United States outside of Ohio is there a representative district as populous as Hamilton county or as circuitous as county, that elects the whole legislative delegation on a single ticket. There are thirteen states that do not divide counties into subdistricts, but they are states containing a population as large as Connecticut or even Cleveland. In New York, the cities are subdivided, so they are in Pennsylvania and Illinois (in these two states the provision being that a district shall not embrace more than ten representatives), so they are in Wisconsin, California, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Massachusetts and Louisiana. In none of the cities of Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Pittsburgh and Buffalo are all the representatives elected on one ticket. In view of this fact, the information of the most substantial states that is a matter of great practical difficulty and that the plan would not give satisfaction, fall into their own hands. What can be done in the big cities of other states can be done in Cincinnati, and it is a sad state of affairs which worked itself out. There is no reason why it should not work equally well here.

Democrats Disappointed.

London, Oct. 10.

The nomination of Governor Foraker meets with the popular approval of Republicans everywhere, but it doesn't suit the Democrats. They didn't expect to see so much harmony in the Republican ranks. They are actually disappointed.

The great fifteenth amendment to the National constitution gave our colored citizens a vote. Its adoption was opposed the country over by the leaders of the Democracy, and in no state more strenuously than in Ohio. Yet these same men now pretend to be the friends of the colored men! Even Thurman, last year, was begging their favor and votes.

The Republicans Will Be There.

An eastern organ now calls upon the great Bore, and the big machine that he must proceed and capture Ohio for the Democratic column.

Republicans will have a lot to say in reference to the matter. The indications are that they will be at the polls in November, and Democrats know what that means.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

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THE OLD CROWD.

Names and Brief Biography of Some of the Pilots in Charge of the Democratic Ship.

Several eminent statesmen who, since 1880, have been supposed to have retired from politics, are among the ruling spirits of the Dayton convention, and will control the destinies of the Democracy in Ohio this year. Prominent among them is Mike Mullin, of Cincinnati, who is the faithful representative of the Democratic policy in outrages committed on colored citizens at Cincinnati. Mike, besides being a leading spirit at Dayton, is to help run the party machine, having been put on the Democratic state central committee.

Then there is Tommy Cogan, chairman of the Hamilton county delegation, whose political career seemed at one time likely to be brought to a sudden end by his antics in 1885. He will be remembered as the estimable young gentleman of Highland house name, who was chasing about the streets of Columbus in a hack on one memorable night in the autumn of 1885, and subsequently on the witness stand, claiming that he was so much under the influence of red wine that night that he had no very clear recollection of several matters and occurrences concerning which he was closely cross-examined. But Tommy is again on the front seat, driving this year. Then there is Allen O. Myers, a member of the Hamilton county delegation. After practically breaking up the Democratic party in Franklin county, and his legislative record and himself being repudiated by Franklin county, this valuable specimen of statesmanship emigrated to Cincinnati, kept his head below low-water mark for a few months, but now reappears in the swim. He is a member of the committee on resolutions, and practically boss of the same, and it is from him that the principles of the "pure" Democracy of Ohio are enunciated this year. He has again, after his brief but enforced retirement, resumed his place at the head of the column to lead the cohorts on against the citadels of honesty, purity and Republicanism. And Lewis G. Bernal, he of the furtive smile, the midnight conference - the knight of the cat-like tread - Lewis is still among the paces of the party, and plays a leading role in the Democratic performance this year.

Franklin county contributes Dr. Montgomery to the galaxy of bright stars in the realm of Democracy, while David C. Frank, although elected to lead by the Democrats of his ward, has recently a move to keep away from Dayton or he will get lost by exposing Democratic double deals. Cynahog county contributes a number of representative roles in Dayton's development. Among them is the illustrious Tommy Costello, one of the Short-horn movement, who is a hot fellow, but John C. Sullivan in the article with a black which Governor Lowry is yet endeavoring to preserve as a living issue. Tommy has quite at home in the Cincinnati county delegation too. The Democratic campaign will be in the same hands that control the no-naming convention. Respectable and honest Democrats what think ye of the plan? Are the principals and practices of the gang of 1885 to be approved by you in the coming contest?

Home Industries and Home Labor.

The Democratic press tells us that the protective tariff is oppressing the laboring classes, and ruining the country. There are certain facts connected with the history of the country, which the organs of the Democratic party entirely ignore.

In the first place, almost from the foundation of the government, we have had a tariff more or less protective to our home industries and home labor.

Secondly, this nation has prospered as a whole, under a protective tariff, as no free trade country ever prospered.

Thirdly, the mechanics and laboring people of this country get a great deal more pay for the same amount and kind of work than the same class of people do in any free trade country in the world.

Fourthly, the laboring classes in this country are better housed, better fed, better clothed, more prosperous and happier than the same class of people in any free trade country in the globe.

With these facts staring them in the face, unanswerable and unanswerable, the free traders cry out with renewed vehemence, "Down with the protective tariff!"

It seems as if they thought they could make up in noise and denunciation what they lack in argument. They are bound to come out at the late end of the hour.

No Protective Taxes.

No protective exists in Ohio against a third term for governor. We have never seen any evidence of such a feeling in any state where there is no constitutional limitation. There would be as little reason for it in the case of a member of congress. No third term power resides in the hands of the governor. Opposition to a third term for a president springs from two causes. One the example set by Washington is regarded as an old story, to be shortly observed and the fact is recognized that no one can be so great a contrast the prodigious achievement of the National Government to the career of one man for a long period. The second would be a combined moral and personal power greater than that of any governor except the czar of Russia, and it is well to limit his term of service. To draw a parallel between the president and the governor of Ohio, who has few appointments to make, and who does not even possess the veto power, is simply ridiculous. The people so look upon it.

It is fortunate for Ohio that it now has registration bonds and honest election laws. The 1885 gang can be defeated.

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FOR THE MASSILLON WEEKLY INDEPENDENT

UNTIL JAN. 1ST.

THE INDEPENDENT is alive to the business, social, and political interests of Stark county, and publishes every week a complete resume of the events transpiring in its limits, as well as departments for the agriculturist, housewife and general reader.

No other paper has the facilities for obtaining accurate information concerning the coal interests of the Tuscarawas Valley.

THE INDEPENDENT is a liberal Republican newspaper, dealing frankly with both sides, and never allowing its political opinions to warp its news columns.

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Now is the time to Subscribe.

Manning's Illustrated Stock Doctor.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees and Dogs.

By J. RUSSELL MANNING, M.D., V.S.

With all the facts concerning the various Breeds and their Characteristics, Breaking, Training, Sheltering, Buying, Selling, Profitable Use, and General Care; embracing all the Diseases to which they are subject - the Causes: How to Know, and What to Do, given in Plain, Simple Language, free from Technicalities, but Scientifically Correct; and with Directions that are Easily Understood, Easily Applied, and Remedies that are within the reach of the People; giving the Most Recent Approved, and Humane Methods for the Preservation and Care of Stock, the Prevention of Disease, and Restoration to Health.

This is a standard, well-known book, by a practical man. The contents as stated above covers 1,082 pages, and is superbly illustrated with fine wood cuts and colored plates. This book was formerly sold by subscription only at \$1.25. We have secured a number of them which we will furnish to our

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The Massillon Independent.

OHIO FINANCES.

They are in a Better Condition Than Ever Before.

A Statement Made by State Auditor E. W. Poe.

An Explicit Denial of the Charge That Unlawful Use Was Made of the Sinking Fund—Not One Dollar Has Been Used at Any Time Except as Provided and Directed by Law.

Auditor of State Poe makes the following statement regarding the financial condition of Ohio:

AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 24, 1890.

To the Public: In answer to inquiries by letters and otherwise with regard to the finances of the state, I have thought it best to make a statement in as brief a manner as I can, and yet so simple that any schoolboy can readily understand, when he has read the statement, what it contains and what it means.

On the 31st day of February, 1890, in answer to a resolution introduced by the Hon. Boston G. Young and adopted by the house of representatives, I submitted a report showing the then present condition of the finances of the state, and what, in my opinion, would be their condition July 1, 1893, including in said statement the taxes due June 30, 1889, which are now being covered into the state treasury. The following is a part of said report, covering the general revenue fund, sinking fund and state common school fund:

AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8, 1890.

To the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the terms and provisions of house resolution No. 63, offered by Hon. Boston G. Young, and that day adopted, I have the honor to report that:

There is in the general revenue fund in actual cash money subject to draft, \$1,429,938 57.

That there remains to be collected from the several county treasurers, upon the 12th inst., as much of the state and county taxes as will be sufficient to pay the interest on the funded debt amounting to \$200,000 00.

Leaving a surplus in sinking fund of \$1,229,938 57.

There are no liabilities against this fund maturing until July 1, 1893, at which time there will be paid from it the interest on the funded debt amounting to \$200,000 00.

Leaving a surplus in sinking fund of \$1,029,938 57.

There are no liabilities against this fund maturing until July 1, 1893, at which time there will be paid from it the interest on the funded debt amounting to \$200,000 00.

Leaving a surplus in sinking fund of \$829,938 57.

Interest on funded debt to July 1, 1893, \$200,000 00.

Total \$1,029,938 57.

To meet these liabilities there will be due at July 1, 1893, from the county treasurers, \$200,000 00.

From the sinking fund, \$200,000 00.

From the state common school fund, \$200,000 00.

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the time to which all appropriations are made by the general assembly, it being, as I said before, the end of the appropriation year, and I am free to say this statement, like the former, will be fully verified by the results. I will use the same form, substantially for this statement, not only because of its simplicity, but also because it is that which I used by Mr. Young, that I used in the former one, so that he who runs may read and understand.

STATEMENT.

Aug. 17, 1890.

There is in the general revenue fund at this date, subject to draft, \$1,429,938 57.

There remains to be paid in by the several county treasurers money collected by them on the June collection, the sum of, \$300,000 00.

From all other sources, such as penitentiary, secretary of state, etc., estimated, \$400,000 00.

From December 1889 tax, about, \$200,000 00.

It is perfectly safe to estimate from the December 1889 collection of taxes upon the grand duplicate of the state this fund will receive, \$1,300,000 00.

Making a total credit to the general revenue fund to Feb. 15, 1890, being the end of the present appropriation year, \$3,430,938 57.

Against which the liabilities, in the shape of unpaid appropriations for this year and of former years, are, \$1,400,000 00.

Which will leave a balance, or surplus, subject to draft in general revenue fund on Feb. 15, 1890, of the sum of about, \$2,030,938 57.

There is in the sinking fund, subject to draft, \$1,429,938 57.

There is now collected and being paid into the state treasury by the several county treasurers on account of June collections, about, \$300,000 00.

There will be paid in, to the credit of this fund on December 1890, collection of taxes, about, \$200,000 00.

Receipts to the credit of this fund from other sources, about, \$700,000 00.

Making a grand total of, \$4,530,938 57.

There are no liabilities against this fund maturing until Jan. 1, 1893, at which time there will be paid from it the interest then due on the funded debt of the state, \$200,000 00.

Interest on funded debt, school, \$200,000 00.

Interest due Ohio state university, \$20,000 00.

Total liabilities, \$420,000 00.

Leaving a surplus in this fund after paying all liabilities, Feb. 15, 1890, of the sum of, \$4,110,938 57.

STATE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

There is now in this fund, subject to draft, \$1,429,938 57.

As stated above, I show that after all the liabilities are settled for, Ohio 1889 collection of taxes, and a balance, to the credit of this fund of, \$1,429,938 57.

There is now in the sinking fund, subject to draft, \$1,429,938 57.

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THE AMENDMENTS.

Democratic Opposition to Changing the Constitution—The Vote on their Adoption by the Legislature—Cut it Out for Future Reference.

The resolution providing for this proposed constitutional revision was offered in the legislature and pressed to adoption by Senator Joseph G. Hoffman, a Democrat. Party lines were never drawn in the legislature on these amendments and it is only a business-like, economical proposition for such changes in the constitution as will do away with the necessities for a constitutional convention next year and thus save the state over \$1,000,000. In order to show the true status the official minutes of both the senate and the house of representatives is given herewith the year and may vote of each amendment. It will be seen that in the senate the taxation amendment or No. 1, had only 1 Democratic vote against it and 10 Republicans and that the conference committee's report was adopted unanimously, while in the house the same amendment received 78 votes, almost equally divided politically, and only 3 votes in the negative. None of these amendments could have been adopted without the co-operation of the Democratic members of the legislature. It is, therefore, impossible for the amendments to be partisan measures, and those who will take the trouble to inform themselves on the political complexion of the vote will see how the matter stands as emphatically a non-partisan policy.

Amendment No. 1—Taxation.

SENATE.—Yeas—Adams, D; Barrett, R; Braddock, D; Brown, R; Carlin, R; Coulter, R; Cowgill, R; Crook, R; Davis, R; Dorr, D; Geyer, R; Glover, R; Huffman, D; Lindsey, R; Mack, R; Massie, R; Morrison, R; Mortley, D; Robertson, D; Sinnett, D; Townsend, R; Wallace, D; Zimmerman, D.—23.

NAYS.—Alexander, R; Cole, R; Ford, R; Kerr, R; McAdams, R; Ramsdell, R; Richardson, R; Snyder, R; Stueve, R; Stull, R; Taylor, R.—11.

While the affirmative vote was equally divided in proportion to the membership, there was only one Democratic vote against this amendment.

HOUSE.—Yeas—Albaugh, R; Ames, R; Ankney, D; Armour, D; Barker, R; Baughman, D; Beatty, R; Beise, D; Blue, D; Bodan, D; Bohmer, D; Boyd, R; Brannan, R; Britton, R; Brown of Gayahoga, R; Brown of Hancock, D; Clancy, R; Clarke, R; Cope, R; Copeland, R; Counts, D; Cromley, D; Davis, R; Dill, D; Donovan, D; Eakins, R; Eggenman, R; Edmiller, D; Gaumer, D; Griffin, R; Haley, R; Hamilton, D; Harpner, R; Hartpence, R; Harris, R; Holscomb, R; Holmes, R; Hubbard, D; Hudson, R; Hunt, D; Hysell, D; Jackson, R; Kennedy, R; Lantz, R; Laylin, R; McGreggor, D; McKelvey, R; Meredith, D; Merrick, D; Messer, R; Monnot, D; Ogle, R; Ohlenbacher, D; Palmer, R; Pannell, D; Pfeister, R; Porman, R; Rawins, R; Reed, D; Robinson, R; Seever, R; Shinn, D; Snalley, D; Spencer, R; Stravahan, R; Strecker, R; Taylor, R; Trown, R; Watkins, R; Weems, R; Whitmore, R; Whitteley, R; Withorn, R; Williams, R; Worthington, R; Wydman, R; Young, D; Switzer, R; Lunsom, R.—78.

NAYS.—Howard, D; Kichen, R; McCray, D; Otwell, R; Ransom, D.—5.

Amendment No. 2—Single District Representation.

SENATE.—Yeas—Adams, D; Alexander, R; Barker, R; Braddock, D; Cole, R; Coulter, R; Cowgill, R; Crook, R; Dorr, D; Ford, R; Glover, R; Huffman, D; Lindsey, R; Morrison, R; Mortley, D; Ramsdell, R; Robertson, D; Sinnett, D; Stull, R; Taylor, R; Townsend, R; Zimmerman, D.—22.

NAYS.—Brown, R; Geyer, R; Massie, R; Stueve, R; Wallace, D.—5.

Amendment No. 3—The Senate District Being the Only Democratic District.

HOUSE.—Yeas—Albaugh, R; Ames, R; Ankney, D; Armour, D; Barker, R; Baughman, D; Beatty, R; Beise, D; Blue, D; Bodan, D; Bohmer, D; Boyd, R; Brannan, R; Britton, R; Brown of Gayahoga, D; Brown of Hancock, D; Clancy, R; Clarke, R; Cope, R; Copeland, R; Counts, D; Cromley, D; Davis, R; Dill, D; Donovan, D; Eakins, R; Eggenman, D; Edmiller, D; Gaumer, D; Griffin, R; Haley, R; Hamilton, D; Harpner, R; Harris, R; Holscomb, R; Holmes, R; Hubbard, D; Hudson, R; Hunt, D; Hysell, D; Jackson, R; Kennedy, R; Lantz, R; Laylin, R; McGreggor, D; McKelvey, R; Meredith, D; Merrick, D; Messer, R; Monnot, D; Ogle, R; Ohlenbacher, D; Palmer, R; Pannell, D; Pfeister, R; Porman, R; Rawins, R; Reed, D; Robinson, R; Seever, R; Shinn, D; Snalley, D; Spencer, R; Stravahan, R; Strecker, R; Taylor, R; Trown, R; Watkins, R; Weems, R; Whitmore, R; Whitteley, R; Withorn, R; Williams, R; Worthington, R; Wydman, R; Young, D; Switzer, R; Lunsom, R.—55.

NAYS.—Howard, D; Kichen, R; McCray, D; Otwell, R; Ransom, D.—5.

Amendment No. 4—The Senate District Being the Only Democratic District.

HOUSE.—Yeas—Albaugh, R; Ames, R; Ankney, D; Armour, D; Barker, R; Baughman, D; Beatty, R; Beise, D; Blue, D; Bodan, D; Bohmer, D; Boyd, R; Brannan, R; Britton, R; Brown of Gayahoga, D; Brown of Hancock, D; Clancy, R; Clarke, R; Cope, R; Copeland, R; Counts, D; Cromley, D; Davis, R; Dill, D; Donovan, D; Eakins, R; Eggenman, D; Edmiller, D; Gaumer, D; Griffin, R; Haley, R; Hamilton, D; Harpner, R; Harris, R; Holscomb, R; Holmes, R; Hubbard, D; Hudson, R; Hunt, D; Hysell, D; Jackson, R; Kennedy, R; Lantz, R; Laylin, R; McGreggor, D; McKelvey, R; Meredith, D; Merrick, D; Messer, R; Monnot, D; Ogle, R; Ohlenbacher, D; Palmer, R; Pannell, D; Pfeister, R; Porman, R; Rawins, R; Reed, D; Robinson, R; Seever, R; Shinn, D; Snalley, D; Spencer, R; Stravahan, R; Strecker, R; Taylor, R; Trown, R; Watkins, R; Weems, R; Whitmore, R; Whitteley, R; Withorn, R; Williams, R; Worthington, R; Wydman, R; Young, D; Switzer, R; Lunsom, R.—55.

NAYS.—Howard, D; Kichen, R; McCray, D; Otwell, R; Ransom, D.—5.

Amendment No. 5—The Senate District Being the Only Democratic District.

HOUSE.—Yeas—Albaugh, R; Ames, R; Ankney, D; Armour, D; Barker, R; Baughman, D; Beatty, R; Beise, D; Blue, D; Bodan, D; Bohmer, D; Boyd, R; Brannan, R; Britton, R; Brown of Gayahoga, D; Brown of Hancock, D; Clancy, R; Clarke, R; Cope, R; Copeland, R; Counts, D; Cromley, D; Davis, R; Dill, D; Donovan, D; Eakins, R; Eggenman, D; Edmiller, D; Gaumer, D; Griffin, R; Haley, R; Hamilton, D; Harpner, R; Harris, R; Holscomb, R; Holmes, R; Hubbard, D; Hudson, R; Hunt, D; Hysell, D; Jackson, R; Kennedy, R; Lantz, R; Laylin, R; McGreggor, D; McKelvey, R; Meredith, D; Merrick, D; Messer, R; Monnot, D; Ogle, R; Ohlenbacher, D; Palmer, R; Pannell, D; Pfeister, R; Porman, R; Rawins, R; Reed, D; Robinson, R; Seever, R; Shinn, D; Snalley, D; Spencer, R; Stravahan, R; Strecker, R; Taylor, R; Trown, R; Watkins, R; Weems, R; Whitmore, R; Whitteley, R; Withorn, R; Williams, R; Worthington, R; Wydman, R; Young, D; Switzer, R; Lunsom, R.—55.

NAYS.—Howard, D; Kichen, R; McCray, D; Otwell, R; Ransom, D.—5.

Amendment No. 6—The Senate District Being the Only Democratic District.

HOUSE.—Yeas—Albaugh, R; Ames, R; Ankney, D; Armour, D; Barker, R; Baughman, D; Beatty, R; Beise, D; Blue, D; Bodan, D; Bohmer, D; Boyd, R; Brannan, R; Britton, R; Brown of Gayahoga, D; Brown of Hancock, D; Clancy, R; Clarke, R; Cope, R; Copeland, R; Counts, D; Cromley, D; Davis, R; Dill, D; Donovan, D; Eakins, R; Eggenman, D; Edmiller, D; Gaumer, D; Griffin, R; Haley, R; Hamilton, D; Harpner, R; Harris, R; Holscomb, R; Holmes, R; Hubbard, D; Hudson, R; Hunt, D; Hysell, D; Jackson, R; Kennedy, R; Lantz, R; Laylin, R; McGreggor, D; McKelvey, R; Meredith, D; Merrick, D; Messer, R; Monnot, D; Ogle, R; Ohlenbacher, D; Palmer, R; Pannell, D; Pfeister, R; Porman, R; Rawins, R; Reed, D; Robinson, R; Seever, R; Shinn, D; Snalley, D; Spencer, R; Stravahan, R; Strecker, R; Taylor, R; Trown, R; Watkins, R; Weems, R; Whitmore, R; Whitteley, R; Withorn, R; Williams, R; Worthington, R; Wydman, R; Young, D; Switzer, R; Lunsom, R.—55.

NAYS.—Howard, D; Kichen, R; McCray, D; Otwell, R; Ransom, D.—5.

standing on their own merits as representatives of a single district.

Amendment No. 4—Biennial Elections.

SENATE.—Yeas—Adams, D; Alexander, R; Barrett, R; Braddock, D; Brown, R; Carlin, R; Coulter, R; Cowgill, R; Crook, R; Davis, R; Dorr, D; Geyer, R; Glover, R; Huffman, D; Lindsey, R; Mack, R; Massie, R; Morrison, R; Mortley, D; Robertson, D; Sinnett, D; Townsend, R; Wallace, D; Zimmerman, D.—22.

NAYS.—None.

HOUSE.—Yeas—Albaugh, R; Ames, R; Ankney, D; Armour, D; Barker, R; Baughman, D; Beatty, R; Beise, D; Blue, D; Bodan, D; Bohmer, D; Boyd, R; Brannan, R; Britton, R; Brown of Hancock, D; Brown of Gayahoga, D; Clancy, R; Clarke, R; Cope, R; Copeland, R; Counts, D; Cromley, D; Davis, R; Dill, D; Donovan, D; Eakins, R; Eggenman, D; Edmiller, D; Gaumer, D; Griffin, R; Haley, R; Hamilton, D; Harpner, R; Harris, R; Holscomb, R; Holmes, R; Hubbard, D; Hudson, R; Hunt, D; Hysell, D; Jackson, R; Kennedy, R; Lantz, R; Laylin, R; McGreggor, D; McKelvey, R; Meredith, D; Merrick, D; Messer, R; Monnot, D; Ogle, R; Ohlenbacher, D; Palmer, R; Pannell, D; Pfeister, R; Porman, R; Rawins, R; Reed, D; Robinson, R; Seever, R; Shinn, D; Snalley, D; Spencer, R; Stravahan, R; Strecker, R; Taylor, R; Trown, R; Watkins, R; Weems, R; Whitmore, R; Whitteley, R; Withorn, R; Williams, R; Worthington, R; Wydman, R; Young, D; Switzer, R; Lunsom, R.—55.

NAYS.—Howard, D; Kichen, R; McCray, D; Otwell, R; Ransom, D.—5.

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HOUSE.—Yeas—Albaugh, R; Ames, R; Ankney, D; Armour, D; Barker, R; Baughman, D; Beatty, R; Beise, D; Blue, D; Bodan, D; Bohmer, D; Boyd, R; Brannan, R; Britton, R; Brown of Gayahoga, D; Brown of Hancock, D; Clancy, R; Clarke, R; Cope, R; Copeland, R; Counts, D; Cromley, D; Davis, R; Dill, D; Donovan, D; Eakins, R; Eggenman, D; Edmiller, D; Gaumer, D; Griffin, R; Haley, R; Hamilton, D; Harpner, R; Harris, R; Holscomb, R; Holmes, R; Hubbard, D; Hudson, R; Hunt, D; Hysell, D; Jackson, R; Kennedy, R; Lantz, R; Laylin, R; McGreggor, D; McKelvey, R; Meredith, D

A POPULAR MAN.

The Republican Press and Party Leaders.

THE PEOPLE FOR FORAKER

Public Opinion as Gathered from the Newspapers of This and Other States. He has Proven Himself Equal to Every Emergency and Will be Elected.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette shortly after the Republican state convention, gave several columns of extracts from newspapers of the country showing the popular approval of Governor Foraker's nomination and endorsement of the platform. For the information of our readers, some are here given, and should be read by every voter in this country:

A Tennessee Opinion. Knoxville Journal.

Now listen for a howl all along the line—a long, loud, lugubrious howl. Joseph Benson Foraker has been nominated for a third term as governor of Ohio. If there is any name the repetition of which gives the average Democratic politician a voracious appetite to "gush," it is that of Foraker. Get a half-dozen ordinary Democratic politicians together and say "Foraker"—five out of six will get up on their hind legs and perform the air with sulphurous ejaculations. He is the red rag which never fails to arouse the angry passions of the Democratic bull, and when it is flouted in his face the aforesaid bovine promptly proceeds to paw the ground and bellow. If it were left to the Democratic party, Foraker couldn't vote for him. That they don't like him is an undisputed fact, and will not be called in question.

They ought to. It is true he is a hard fighter, strikes right out from the shoulder; but he is not deceitful. Foraker is not a sneak. It is never necessary to shell the wools to ascertain whether he is there or not. They always know where to find him. He is a vigorous, unrelenting and persistent, but always a fair and square fighter. He believes that the Democratic party is wrong, wrong in the abstract and wrong in the concrete. He says so in plain, direct, clear, unmistakable language. He is a positive man and always aggressive. If he is knocked down he gets up again. He is not off his feet, and when on his feet he is always ready for business. He has confidence in his own vision, in his own judgment, and it doesn't take him long to make up his mind. He has convictions, and when the time comes for him to act he doesn't permit himself to be hampered by perplexing and annoying technicalities.

When Charleston was shaken, panic-stricken, devastated by an earthquake, the authorities at Washington, haggled, cogitated and examined many old statutes for authority to do something. Foraker packed hundreds of tents on a first freight train and rushed them off to the stricken city. When the floods came to Johnston and carried death and destruction on their turbulent billows, the terrible news flashed over the land, and in a few hours Foraker, the executive head of the great state of Ohio, had a thousand white tents on the spot, furnishing shelter for the homeless and protection for the suffering against the pelting, pitiless storm. Such things as these have inspired confidence in the minds of the people and accounts for his wonderful popularity.

He has not only brains, but also a soul and a heart that sympathizes with and feeds in the suffering and distressed.

Served the State With Eminent Ability. Mass. Herald.

Whether considered as a man, a Republican, or the chief executive of the great state of Ohio, Governor Foraker fills the bill in every particular. He was a brave soldier, a brilliant lawyer, an eminent judge, a man of wide scholarship and literary attainments, but above and beyond all this is a man with the courage of his convictions and in his capacity as chief executive and governor, his record is without a flaw. He has served the state with eminent ability, as governor for two terms, and by the united voice of the people, although he was not a candidate, has been called to serve them in that capacity a third time. If that is more, he will be chosen by the majority of the people of Ohio to remain in the office which he has administered so successfully.

The Ohio Convention. New York Times.

It is going to begin well, and that is what the Ohio Republicans have done. The "Foraker" which was placed in the field at Columbus is strong and popular, it has secured the hearty support of a great party. The convention was an earnest but a good-hearted one, and its spirit will be the spirit of the campaign.

The nomination of Governor Foraker was a tribute to his steady, uncompromising Republicanism, and to the popular satisfaction which is felt with his general character and his record of public affairs. The governor is not of those who belong to a party "à la lettre." He is strong in his devotion to Republican principles.

It is largely because of his uncompromising loyalty to these principles that he has to a large degree the confidence of his party friends. And even those politically opposed to him must concede that he has made an excellent executive.

The last Democratic governor of Ohio was Howdy, and Howdy retired from office leaving a good deal of the public business in a wretched condition. The sinking fund during his term had been treated as one of the sinking funds of our own state was once treated while under

Democratic management—it was diverted from its legitimate use, not to say plundered. The Howdy administration also acquired a bad eminence because of the policy which it pursued in regard to certain public institutions. It was a policy which turned them over to politicians whose main purpose was their own personal aggrandizement. Governor Foraker has straightened out the state finances, removed the public institutions from partisan control, and met the best expectations all along the line of his official duty.

The canvass in Ohio opens auspiciously. It cannot fail to close successfully if all the Ohio Republicans do their whole duty from now on to election day. They deserve to win, and the tide is with them.

Nominated by Leading Republicans of Ohio.

Georgetown, O., Gazette.

For the fourth time, in direct succession, the Republicans of Ohio have nominated Capt. Foraker for the governorship of the state, and chosen him for their leader.

In every instance he has been nominated with practical unanimity and enthusiastic approbation.

Gen. Grosvenor, Gen. Cooper, Gen. Kennedy, Maj. McKinley and other leading Republicans assisted in the matter.

We can rely upon their honesty and sincerity.

For six years Governor Foraker has been one of the most prominent figures in American politics.

Few men during that period have been as much talked and written about and generally celebrated as he.

When he was nominated to succeed Governor Foster he had to face the prejudice of the liquor interest of the state that felt it off outraged by the enactment of the Pond, Smith and Stubbs bills.

These laws defeated Governor Foster in his senatorial, and Capt. Foraker in his gubernatorial aspirations, and put the state into the hands of the Democracy under Mr. Hayes.

Twice since then Capt. Foraker has been nominated, and twice he has carried the state by handsome majorities.

Now for the fourth time he is called upon to lead the Ohio Republicans.

Capt. Foraker's career has been of extraordinary and illustrious interest from the day when he, a beardless boy soldier, leaped over the intrenchments on the top of Missionary Ridge, to this day, when he stands as the four-time nominated candidate for the governorship of one of the leading political states in the Union, and the third greatest in population and wealth.

This fourth nomination of Capt. Foraker is a thing unprecedented in the history of state party politics, and the greatest possible tribute that could be paid by his state to any man.

He has been at the head of Ohio official and political affairs for four years, and the condition of state affairs was never better.

There have been no scandals in connection with his administration of the state government.

All the public institutions are in a clean and flourishing condition.

Institutions that were bankrupt under Howdy pay money into the state treasury under Foraker.

Under ordinary circumstances the Ohio Republicans have chosen Capt. Foraker for their candidate for governor, and they have done well.

The Republicans who cannot march in that procession can stand on the sidewalk and see the procession march by to victory.

In all respects the Republicans have done good work in the make-up of this ticket.

Risen from the People. Batavia, O., Courier.

Joseph B. Foraker appears before the public as a four-time candidate for the office of governor. The fact alone is a sufficient guarantee of his popularity—a popularity based upon tangible and material ground, for the public is not a fool, and rarely places its admiration and affection upon an unworthy object.

His record is before the people. It is read in a hundred true sayings and has been witnessed in the performance of many brave, generous and timely transactions. He has risen from the people; he has made his way from the bottom to the top through sheer force and pluck, honor and capability, and the good sense to grasp the right handle at the right time. His good judgment in the conduct of his own affairs, as well as those with which he has been entrusted by the people, give his friends new confidence in him, and fairly excite the admiration of his enemies. His history is bright, and its yet untarnished pages promise something dazzling. We shall have him for our next governor, and in due time for our president.

No Doubt as to the Result. West Union News Era.

The Democratic papers of the state have been very active for the past six months doing everything in their power to breed dissension within the ranks of the Republicans. They thought that they had succeeded, but the result at Columbus must have confounded them. The wheel horses were all there, and are all enthusiastic for the ticket. All differences of opinion, if any existed, have been settled, and the acknowledged leaders of the Republican party go into this battle a unit. That being true, there can be no doubt of the ultimate result.

Foraker Will be Elected. Circleville Union Herald.

Foraker will be elected. The whole Republican ticket will be elected. The successor to Senator Payne will be a Republican. Pasto these sentiments in your hat. They will be your sentiments when the returns come in from the state in November.

The Republicans of Ohio have met in convention and decided that three successive terms are what they propose to give Governor Foraker. That settles it. They are going to give him three

terms for sure. This is entirely a Republican matter. The Democrats meet every two years, and conclude that some unfortunate Democrat should be governor for one year, but they don't mean it.

Now, about this third term business. President Hayes was three times the governor of Ohio. Jimmie Campbell himself, the probable Democratic nominee for governor, had three terms in congress. Senator Sherman has had six terms in the United States senate. Maj. McKinley has had seven terms in congress. Maj. Butterworth six, Judge Seney four, Col. Cooper three, Gen. Grosvenor three, and Thompson three. Democrats like Converse, Outhwaite and Cox have had three terms in congress and want more.

Every Republican appreciates the importance of the coming election. On it depends, not only the entire state government, but also the choice of a United States senator. Ex-Governor Charles Foster is a candidate for senator. If Maj. McKinley is not elected speaker of congress, he will be a candidate for senator. Maj. Butterworth and Gen. Grosvenor are aspirants. Nothing that any of these distinguished men can do for the Republican ticket next fall will be left undone.

Governor Foraker is a famous campaigner. He can make a couple of long speeches a day for two months, and make every one of them first class. He will give us a campaign from now till election such as Ohio has seldom seen, except in presidential years. Ohio is a Republican state when the Republican vote is out. Governor Foraker and both his friends and enemies will beat the drums till every man is brought to the polls.

Ohio will be Republican in 1889.

Popular with the Masses. Ashtabula Gazette.

The renomination of Governor Foraker for a third term by an overwhelming majority of the convention is conclusive of his popularity with the masses of the people. Like all other men who attain to eminence, he has created some antagonisms, but unlike most governors, he has achieved a National reputation, and his renomination is applauded by the Republican press throughout the nation. He has demonstrated his magnificent qualities of leadership and the feeling that a tried leader was wanted in the coming canvass made it easy to select Foraker. All of the other candidates will acquiesce in the choice and lend every effort in behalf of the ticket, and before the canvass is ended it will be conceded everywhere that the convention acted wisely. Foraker is a winner, and will be elected by a large majority. Ever since he became governor he has proven himself adequate to every emergency, and the present one will be no exception to the rule.

The Boy Soldier. Georgetown, O., Gazette.

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Young Blood to the Front. New York Graphic.

The nomination of Judge Foraker for governor gives the young blood of the party in the state its popular idol as a standard bearer, and insures the active and energetic work of the element that wins success at the polls.

The Ohio canvass starts off with every assurance of Republican success.

Cordial Support. Washington, C. H. Herald.

The unsuccessful Republican candidates for the gubernatorial nomination have all expressed their congratulations to Governor Foraker, the successful candidate for the nomination, and like

true and generous Republicans, pledge their hearty support to the successful candidate. There is no kicking in the Republican ranks. While every candidate for nomination had his friends, yet when the wishes of the majority of the delegates who represented the people at the state convention is fairly expressed, all express their loyalty to the decision, and like true Republicans, come squarely up to the support of Governor Foraker, the nominee.

Strongest Candidate Possible. Mansfield, O., Daily News.

There are possibly a few Republicans in Ohio who do not approve of a third term, but if a man makes a good governor and is universally acknowledged to be an able, brilliant and successful leader, why should there be any more objection to his renomination and reelection than the successive election of one man to the United States senate for thirty years? Ohio Republicans have acknowledged the sterling worth of Senator Sherman by keeping him continuously in the senate for almost a third of a century and they have done well and nobly objects. Governor Foraker has twice led the Republicans of Ohio to victory, his administrations have been an honor to the state and have redeemed her from the disrepute into which she fell under the last Democratic administration, he has the highest regard of Republicans in his own state and in other states where his fame has traveled and he himself has done yeoman service in the Republican campaigns. We repeat it and believe that the mature deliberation of all Ohio Republicans will be that they have selected the strongest candidate possible.

State Taxes Lowered. Fremont O., Journal.

The Republicans of Ohio have made no mistake in renominating Joseph B. Foraker for governor of Ohio. His administration has been a success in every way. The Howdy administration left the finances of the state in a demoralized condition, while under the admiral management of Governor Foraker's administration state institutions have again been put on a solid and paying basis, the debt reduced and the rate of state taxes lowered. This is what the people want, a clean business like administration. The Democratic howl of third term will not influence the voters. Three terms of two years each is no menace to the state. Gen. Hayes was three times elected governor of Ohio. Foraker's re-election, and the election of every man on the exceptionally strong state ticket nominated, is assured. Let Sandusky county do its full share to swell the Republican vote and to elect a Republican general assembly.

To Every Member of the Party. Galien Sun-Review.

The ticket is an exceptionally good one. The selection of Governor Foraker as the head of the ticket for a third term means a campaign of vim, vigor and victory, and a triumphant election of the entire ticket in November. The Republicans of Ohio enter the present campaign with the full determination to win, and they have selected a ticket that will command itself to every member of the party and command a united and hearty support.

A Good Record. Albany, N. Y., Journal.

The platform of the Ohio Republicans adopted indorses the administration of Governor Foraker and called special attention to the fact that during his administration the finances of Ohio have been ably managed, order brought out of the chaos left by the last Democratic administration, a depleted treasury replenished, and the tax rate reduced to a figure lower than it has been for half a century.

New York, Indiana and Mississippi.

Governor Lowry is now a rising star on his second term as governor of Mississippi. He has served the people of Mississippi for eight years with great ability and fidelity.—New Orleans States.

The talk in Ohio against a governor serving six years, or three terms, when the governors of New York, Indiana and Mississippi serve eight years has about died out. It was a feeble grasp at a straw.

General Kennedy's District. The Times, London, O.

All the Republican editors of the Eighth congressional district fought valiantly for the nomination of Gen. Robert P. Kennedy for governor. Now they will all be found fighting just as hard for the re-election of Governor Joseph B. Foraker, the gallant nominee of the convention. There is not a single sore-head among the entire lot.

The Millennium Almost Reached. Ironton Republican.

When Gen. Grosvenor can so harmonize his feelings as to report a resolution favoring Governor Foraker and his administration in such ringing terms, as he did, and then hurrah and go wild like school boys over the governor's re-nomination, look out for a perfect Waterloo for Democracy next November. We've got 'em.

A Whack at Dave Hill. Dayton Journal.

If that dizzy demagogue Democrat, Dave Hill, can serve as governor of New York eight years surely a gallant Republican can serve six years in Ohio.

Third Termism. Urbana Citizen.

Third terms are no new things in Ohio, for the first governor of the state, heroic old Governor Tiffin was elected to the gubernatorial chair three times in succession. There was a precedent

Commander Harrington's Sentence. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The court-martial sentence in the case of Commander Harrington, of the training ship Constellation, which recently ran ashore near Norfolk, is two years' suspension under waiting orders' pay. Secretary Tracy in approving the verdict of the court modified the sentence to one year's suspension under waiting orders' pay.

Manning's Illustrated Stock Doctor.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees and Dogs.

By J. RUSSELL MANNING, M.D., V.S.

With all the facts concerning the various Breeds and their Characteristics, Breaking, Training, Sheltering, Buying, Selling, Profitable Use, and General Care; embracing all the Diseases to which they are subject—the Causes; How to Know, and What to Do, given in Plain, Simple Language, free from Technicalities, but Scientifically Correct; and with Directions that are Easily Understood, Easily Applied, and Remedies that are within the reach of the People; giving the Most Recent Approved, and Humane Methods for the Preservation and Care of Stock, the Prevention of Disease, and Restoration to Health.

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